

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 286.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A SOIREE of the Members and Friends of the Society will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, on MONDAY, May 19, 1851; when subjects of deep interest, connected with the extinction of slavery and the slavery trade throughout the world, will occupy the attention of the meeting. Tea on table at Six o'clock. It is expected, that in addition to several eminent foreigners, ELIHU BURRITT, the Rev. A. CRUMMEL, H. H. GARNET, and JOSIAH HENSON, ministers of colour from the United States and America, will take part in the proceedings.

Ladies and gentlemen's tickets may be obtained of Mr. C. Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street without; Mr. Joseph Sterry, 156, High-street, Borough; at the Anti-slavery office, 27, New Broad-street; or at the Hall, on payment of One Shilling and Sixpence each.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC BREAKFAST of the MEMBERS and FRIENDS of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held (D.V.) in FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 13th.

The Chair will be taken at a quarter before Six o'clock, by CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P. After Breakfast the Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Thomas Nolan, A.M., S. Martin, J. Howard Hinton, and Peter Jacobs.

Tickets of admission, 2s. each, may be obtained of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street; B. H. Green, 60, Paternoster-row; and at the Offices of the Society, 7, Gresham-street, City.

T. HENRY TARTTON, Hon. Sec.

LONDON CITY MISSION.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 8, the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in EXETER-HALL, J. P. PLUMPTRE, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair at Eleven o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission may be had at the Mission House, Red Lion-square; of Messrs. Hatchard; Nisbet; Sunley; or Ward.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

PROCEEDINGS of the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the UNION, and of the ANNUAL MEETINGS of ITS AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

ADMISSION OF CHURCH MEMBERS, BY TICKET, AS VISITORS AT THE MORNING SESSIONS OF THE UNION.—The Committee have again engaged New Broad-street Meeting-house for the Morning Sessions of the Assembly, on Tuesday, the 13th, and Friday, the 16th of May. The galleries will be appropriated for the visitors. Attendance for the issue of Tickets will be given at the Congregational Library, on Friday, the 9th, and Monday, the 12th of May, from Twelve to Three o'clock.

MONDAY, MAY 12th, 1851, at Two o'clock, P.M., will be held, in the Congregational Library, the meeting of the distributors of the *Christian Witness* Fund in aid of Aged Ministers; and at Four o'clock the preliminary meeting of Members of the Union for preparation of the business of the ensuing assembly.

TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1851, at half-past Nine o'clock, A.M., the first meeting of the Assembly will be held. The Rev. J. KELLY, of Liverpool, in the Chair.

FRIDAY, MAY 16th, 1851, at half-past Nine o'clock, A.M., the adjourned meeting of the Assembly will be held. The Chair will be resumed by the Rev. J. KELLY.

BRITISH MISSIONS.

The services connected with the United Annual Meeting of the Home Missionary, Irish Evangelical, and the Colonial Missionary Societies, will be held as follows:—

THE ANNUAL SERMON will be preached at the Poultry Chapel, on Monday evening, May 12th, by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, B.A., of Hull. Service to commence at Seven o'clock precisely.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 13th, by the Rev. JAMES PICKINGTON, Esq., M.P., Blackburn, will take the Chair at Six o'clock.

At no period in their history has it been more important than it is now that their claims and urgency should be remembered.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

A General Meeting of the Contributors to the Congregational Board of Education will be held on Friday, May 9th, and all such are hereby invited to attend at the Office of the Board, No. 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury, for the election of the Members and Officers of the Board for the ensuing year. The Chair will be taken at a quarter to Seven o'clock. Tea will be provided.

A Public Meeting will be held at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, for the promotion of the principles and objects of the Board, on Friday, May 16th. SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will take the Chair, at Six o'clock.

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LONDON DOMESTIC MISSION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REV. W. J. ODGERS, of Plymouth, will Preach on this occasion, on SUNDAY, the 11th of May, 1851; in the Morning, at the Chapel in Little Carter-lane, (Service to commence at a Quarter-past Eleven); and, at the request of the Committee, will deliver the same Sermon in the Evening, at the Chapel in Little Portland-street, (Service to commence at Seven).

THE MEETING FOR BUSINESS will be held at the CHAPEL in ESSEX-STREET, the next day, MONDAY, May 12th. The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

MISSIONS of the FREE CHURCH of SCOTLAND.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

On SABBATH, the 11th of May current, SERMONS, on behalf of the MISSIONS of the FREE CHURCH, will be delivered (D.V.) in the following Places of Worship, by Members of the Deputation from Scotland, viz.:—**NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH**, Regent-square, by the Very Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Principal of the New College, Edinburgh, in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock.—**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, by the Rev. JAMES BEGG, D.D., of Liberton, Edinburgh, in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock.—**JOHN KNOX CHURCH**, Green-street, Stepney, by the Rev. JOHN JAFFRAY, M.A., General Missionary Secretary of the Free Church, in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock.—**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, River-terrace, Islington, by the Very Rev. Dr. CUNNINGHAM, at half-past Six o'clock.—**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, George-street, Sloane-square, Chelsea, by the Rev. Dr. BEGG, in the Evening, at Half-past Six o'clock.

* Collections will be made at each Service in aid of the funds of the Missions.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the friends of the MISSIONS of the FREE CHURCH of SCOTLAND will be held (D.V.) at EXETER-HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 14th May current, at Six o'clock, P.M., the Right Hon. FOX MAULE, M.P. (Secretary-at-War), in the Chair.

A deputation from Scotland, consisting of the Very Rev. William Cunningham, D.D., the Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., Missionary from Calcutta; the Rev. James Begg, D.D., and the Rev. John Jaffray, M.A., will be present, and address the meeting.

Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Dr. James Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Alder; Rev. William Brock; Rev. Samuel Martin; Rev. J. Rattenbury; Rev. William Chalmers, and others, will take part in the proceedings.

A collection will be made at the Meeting in aid of the funds of the Mission.

Tickets of admission may be had of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street; F. Baisler, 124, Oxford-street; N. H. Cotes, 130, Chesham-street; Hatchards, Piccadilly; Sealeys, Fleet-street; J. H. Jackson, Islington-green; T. D. Thomson, 13, Upper King-street, Southampton-row; and at 16, Exeter-hall.

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The numbers already published contain articles by the Rev. G. W. Couder, F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D., G. Gillilan, J. H. Hinton, M.A., W. Leask, T. T. Lynch, Samuel Martin; Edward Miall and H. R. St. John, Esq.; Mr. B. B. Woodward, Mrs. T. Geldart, &c. &c.

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THE
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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 286.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

OUT OF ITS TIME.

OUR readers will hardly be surprised, and but few of them, we trust, will be displeased, at our selection for the topic of editorial comment this week the British Anti-state-church Association. Its Council meet to-day for a general supervision of its affairs—its customary annual meeting will take place this evening. It has steadily prosecuted its great object for seven years. To adopt a vulgar phrase, "it is out of its time," having completed the ordinary term of apprenticeship. Under these circumstances, we feel it due to the Association which the importance of its ends, and the wise and persevering use of its resources, deserve—and, inasmuch as we have done little more during the past year than chronicle its proceedings, leaving our readers to form their own opinion of its operations, we feel not merely entitled, but constrained to avail ourselves of the present stage of its history, to venture an observation or two in its support.

If the arduous and momentous enterprise undertaken by the Association is destined to be ultimately achieved by human instrumentality—or if the Providence of God will, in this as in all other cases, work out the result in concurrence with the intelligent agency of man, then it seems to us difficult for those who desire the end, to sustain an objection to the character of the means employed. We know, indeed, that there are thousands who profess to be heartily at one with the society as to its object, who nevertheless stand aloof from it on the ground of objection to the organization—but we have never seen that objection fairly made out, or satisfactorily sustained.

For seven years the society has been actively engaged in diffusing, orally, and by means of the press, sound information on the question at issue. Surely this is a work needing to be done—none, we presume, will deny it. Here, too, as elsewhere, combination economizes strength—union, organization, and method, are as advantageous in this as in every other work of tuition. The public meetings of the Association, perhaps more numerous than those of any other organization now in existence, except such as are purely religious, are open to the vigilance and criticism of foes as well as friends—and, making due allowance for infirmities, we take it for granted that, for the most part, they have been conducted in a spirit harmonizing with the object, otherwise, they would have strongly aggravated the prejudices which the society has everywhere to encounter. It has not lost, but greatly gained, in public opinion from the labours of its friends in this department. As to its publications, the very parties who decry the organization, as such, have pronounced upon their value the highest eulogiums. That its Executive Committee have been indolent or insincere none have laid to their charge—that its resources have been wasted nobody has ventured to allege—that its direction has been characterised by inconsideration, marked by serious mistakes, or deficient in vigour, we have not heard imputed to it even by those who are anxious to find fault. True, it has not yet done

its work—who could with reason have anticipated for it so short a course of trial and labour? But one feature of its history deserves mention. It has more than once been virulently assailed—assailed with an evident determination to crush it—and it has triumphed over every such assault, and stood up, after the worst has been attempted towards it, more erect, more efficient, more powerful for usefulness than ever. From these and similar premises we hold ourselves justified in drawing the conclusion that its constitution, means, and spirit, are not incompatible with the glorious end it seeks to achieve.

It might, we think, be very naturally surmised, that into an organization found, after seven years' experience of its working, to be so well adapted for its main purpose, all earnestly desirous of the realization of that purpose would rejoice to enter. It is notorious, however, that it is not so. The Association grows, indeed, but its growth is mysteriously slow. We shall not attempt to explain this phenomenon, which presents itself to our minds as exhibiting British Dissent in no very creditable light. We have hoped, and hoped on, that "patient continuance in well-doing" would wear down active prejudice, and silence unreasonable objections. To a very limited extent our hope has been realized. But the conviction is gradually taking possession of our minds, that the great barrier in the way of the British Anti-state-church Association is not prejudice, but indifference—not a conscientious, however mistaken, disapproval of its constitution and operations, but a profound carelessness as to the success of its avowed aims—not excess of charity, but excess of selfishness under a cloak of sanctimony—not too much spirituality, but too little. The Nonconformity of the present day, is not chosen, we fear, to be God's instrument in emancipating Christianity from State thralldom and corruption. It has no heart for the work. Not the smallest doubt do we entertain that the object will be accomplished—but Dissent will have but a small share in the honour of having contributed to it, otherwise than by accident. Its spirit is not equal to the enterprise. It aspires to no such honourable mission. It is "not strong enough for the place."

Having thrown out these remarks upon the help which the Association might, and, as we think, should have enjoyed, but has not, we turn with all the higher gratification to glance at its present condition notwithstanding. It has friends—many more, too, than those with which it set out on its career. The past year has been, in some respects, its best as well as its most active one. The impulse it received from the Second Triennial Conference, may be traced in the greater width of its plans, and in the readier and larger support extended to them. Above eleven hundred pounds spontaneously transmitted to its Executive Committee for expanding their publication department, and that, moreover, in simple response to a circular appeal, backed by no extraordinary effort, and attended by no diminution of the society's usual resources, may be taken by those most given to despondency as a cordial for reviving drooping courage. As to the character of the public meetings held during the year just terminated, we can testify, from personal observation, that they never have been more effective, never so uniformly successful. Considered, therefore, merely as an organization, its position, at the present moment, is encouraging beyond precedent.

More than this. We think no one can intelligently have watched the recent course of public events, especially those of a decidedly ecclesiastical character, without being impressed with an expectation that the question of Church Establishments is on the eve of obtaining for itself that increased share of public attention, which must necessarily conduce to the popularity and moral influence of the Anti-state-church Association. The present condition of the Church of England, its intestine commotions, the difficult practical problems awaiting some solution at its hands, and the resuscitated Protestantism of the spirit of the times, want only to be put in contact with the political element to

be presently evolved by an extension of the representative system, to produce a state of public feeling hostile to Church Establishments, such as this country has never before witnessed. An immense amount of latent conviction will then be suddenly liberated—and the entire controversy will probably assume a much more definite and practical shape. We are rapidly approaching this new phase of our enterprise. We confidently believe that the Association which we have made the subject of remark, is not far from a sudden expansion both of its resources and its powers." For a comparatively little time longer, it must be content, and no doubt will be, to pull against the stream. But the tide will turn ere long, or no reliance is to be placed on "the signs of the times." Its work will soon be much more extensive, but also much less arduous—and its returns in success will be proportionably larger. For this season we imagine the present friends of the society will cheerfully wait. They have already gone through their first period of trial. They have outlived one climacteric. And they will not be less disposed to prosecute with zeal their momentous mission, that they are this year, as an organization, "out of their time."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BRIDGWATER.—The first Anti-state-church meeting held in Bridgwater, was convened at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, April 30th, when a very large and influential audience assembled. The chair was taken by Mr. J. W. Sully. The Rev. S. G. Green, of Taunton, was the first speaker; Mr. Kingsley following him in a powerful and convincing address, at the close of which, the Rev. W. A. Jones, Unitarian minister, proposed a resolution affirming the Anti-state-church principle; which, on being seconded by Mr. F. J. Thompson, was carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers.

GLASTONBURY.—The Anti-state-church Association held its first meeting in this town, on the 1st inst. It was convened in the Independent Chapel, and, considering the wetness of the evening, and the novelty of the subject to the great mass of the inhabitants, was well attended. Mr. Kingsley was present as a deputation, and delivered a long and impressive address, which was listened to with much attention, and evident gratification. A vote of thanks to him, proposed by J. G. L. Bulleid, Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas Rolls, was unanimously carried.

TWYNSBURY.—A meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was announced to be held on Tuesday week, at the Town Hall here, which had been granted by the mayor for the purpose; but on the bills being issued, the mayor's consent was withdrawn, and no other place being obtainable, the meeting was necessarily abandoned. It is strongly suspected that Dissenting influence procured this result. It is intended in the summer to hold a meeting in a market square.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER has addressed to his archdeacons a letter, fixing the diocesan synod for the 25th of June and two following days. To the arrangements announced in the pastoral it is added:—

We shall assemble first in the chapter-room, and proceed thence to the cathedral, at the usual hour of morning prayer, and, after having received together the holy eucharist, will return to the chapter-room, which the dean and chapter have permitted us to use for that purpose.

The one great question which only I shall submit to the synod on the first day will be the fitness of our making a declaration of our firm adherence to the great article of the creed, "I acknowledge baptism for the remission of sins," as well as to the doctrine of our Church on the grace of that sacrament, as set forth in the Catechism.

On the two other days we will discuss such matters of practical interest as shall seem best calculated, with God's blessing, to promote the great ends of our ministry.—avoiding all questions of controversial theology.

CHURCH-RATES AND THE ANNUITY-TAX.—The Edinburgh Town Council have appointed a deputation to proceed to London, with the view of obtaining that the committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into the subject of the church-rates in England, and their operation, should also be instructed to make a similar inquiry with regard to the annuity-tax in Edinburgh, Monroose, and Canongate. The Scottish Anti-state-church Executive have sent up a deputation on a similar mission; as has, also, the Anti-annuity-tax League, with the monster petition

of the citizens against the annuity-tax, appropriately addressed, "Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., House of Commons," with the names of upwards of 40,000 individuals appended to it, including nearly two-thirds of the magistracy and town council of the city. Such was the bulk and weight of the petition, that it required the strength of two young men to convey it from the cab to the railway-carriage.

METARIE V. WISEMAN.—According to the *Globe*, an arrangement has been effected between the parties to this famous suit. It is said to have been agreed that the principal portion of Monsieur Carré's property shall go to his next of kin, instead of to the Romish Church.

CLERICAL FETTERS.—In consequence of a paragraph in the *Times*, the Rev. Mr. Dale has addressed to that journal a letter which tells its own tale—and a melancholy one it is:—

I did not state, as reported, that "Divine service would be performed at our parish church in the German, French, and Italian languages." However desirous I might be to adopt this course, I knew too well, as a member of the Additional Church Services Committee, that it had unfortunately no ecclesiastical precedent, and, therefore, could not be sanctioned by the diocesan—being at variance with the letter, though surely not with the spirit, of the Act of Uniformity. I therefore simply notified that "Prayer-books in those languages would be provided at the vestry-rooms of the parish and other churches, for the convenience of foreigners attending Divine service, who might thus join intelligently in the use of our incomparable liturgy." I stated further, that "an additional, or fourth service, would be performed every Sunday morning, in the English tongue (which alone our Act of Uniformity recognises and allows), 'should the influx of visitors from the provinces or from America be such as to require it.'" I concluded by announcing that "the Free Church in Burton-street," which is not a consecrated place of worship, but rented by me for the convenience of the poor who cannot find accommodation in St. Pancras, "would be placed, on application to me, at the disposal of any foreign Protestant minister, who belonged to a church based upon the common ground of scriptural truth, and who desired to worship with his countrymen according to their own ritual, and discourse to them in their own tongue. I should not have trespassing on your columns with this explanation had I not received a communication on the subject of it, which leaves me no alternative.

THE REV. J. KENRICK, whose name has been so prominently before the public in consequence of his refusal to bury, at Chichester, a Dissenting minister and a poor woman who had destroyed herself in a fit of insanity, has resigned the vicarages of St. Peter the Great, Chichester, value £150, and of North Marden, value £65; to which the Rev. T. Bayly has been promoted.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

ECCLIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—The total number of petitions presented to Parliament praying for more stringent measures against the Roman Catholics amounted to 1,956, and they contain 333,804 signatures. The petitioners consider the provisions of the bill insufficient for the attainment of the object for which it was introduced, and pray for the adoption of more stringent provisions. As many as 1,040 petitions against the passing of the bill have been presented, containing 513,937 signatures.

THE NEW GAS-CONSUMERS' COMPANY has gained a further competitive success over the existing gas companies in the City. Their tender for the contract to supply the gas for the public works has been accepted at a rate of about 2s. per thousand cubic feet; and Mr. Dakin announces his hope that the price for private consumers will ultimately settle down to something like that rate. The lowest price now is 4s. the thousand cubic feet.

A CITY WARD AMISSING.—At a Court of Aldermen, yesterday week, a letter from Alderman Thompson was read, stating that in consequence of a requisition signed by a very numerous and respectable body of the inhabitants, he declined to retire from the representation of the ward of Cheap in order to accept the vacant wardship of Bridge-without. Alderman Humphrey presented a petition from several freemen of London, residing in the ward of Bridge-without, respectfully expressing their doubt whether the Court of Aldermen legally has the power to supply the vacancy of that ward in the way they have hitherto used. They contend that it is erroneous to suppose, as has been supposed, that the ward of Bridge-without consisted only of old London-bridge and of the houses on it, with six houses on the Southwark shore, all of which were removed when the old bridge gave place to the present one: the ward of Bridge-without embraced, and still embraces, the whole ancient borough of Southwark, which is under the jurisdiction of the Corporation of London, and contains three or four hundred freemen. The petitioners prayed that a precept be issued for holding a wardmote of the ward of Bridge-without and for the election in ancient form of an Alderman. Sir Peter Laurie observed that there is "no sinecure Alderman;" the Alderman of Bridge-without is only exempted from the duty of holding wardmotes. It was ordered that the letter of Alderman Thompson be entered on the journals, and the petition be referred to the law-officers for their opinion. The Lord Mayor gave notice, that at the next Court of Aldermen, the vacant gown of Bridge-without would be offered to Sir John Key, as next in seniority to Alderman Thompson.

Arthur Caley, from Sulby, Lizard, Isle of Man, has lately been visiting Liverpool. He is only twenty-three years of age, stands 7 feet six inches high, and weighs twenty-one stones! He is a Manx farmer, and has a little property of his own.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PEMBROKE.—The Baptist church at Pembroke, having become destitute of a pastor, by removal of the Rev. E. Edwards to America, applied to Pontypool Academy for a student on probation. Mr. Thomas Morgan accordingly visited them, and having preached with general satisfaction, received and accepted an unanimous call to become their minister. The ordination services commenced on Thursday evening, the 17th ult., when two able discourses were delivered by the Rev. Thomas Davies, Marloes, and the Rev. Thomas Davies, Marloes. On Good Friday morning, the service was conducted by the Rev. Thomas Thomas, Stanleyborough. In the evening, a public tea-meeting was held at the Town Hall, when a vast number of all classes convened. The chair was occupied by George Davies, and addresses delivered by Messrs. John Edwards and W. Phillips, Tenby; Evan Davies and H. Morgan, Pembroke Dock; Thomas Davies, Marloes; and Thomas Morgan.

HALSTEAD, ESSEX.—Mr. Joseph Waite, B.A., of Cheshunt College, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church assembling in the Old Meeting-house, Halstead, to become their pastor in connexion with the Rev. John Reynolds, and will enter on his duties immediately.

THE REV. WILLIAM SPENCER EDWARDS, of Craven Chapel—formerly of Brighton—has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in the New Congregational Chapel, City-road, and is expected shortly to enter upon this new and important sphere of usefulness.

THE REV. SAMUEL EASTMAN, of Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire, having accepted a very cordial invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Old Meeting-house, Baddow-lane, Chelmsford, purposes commencing his labours there on Lord's-day next.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT CHESTER.—The various Nonconformist ministers of Chester have unitedly determined on holding out-door services in different parts of the city during the summer months. A committee, composed of about thirty members of the respective congregations, have been appointed to consider the times, places, &c. It was determined that one service should be held every Sunday afternoon, the preachers accompanied by two members of the committee as assistants, taking turns in conducting them.—*Chester Chronicle*.

HIGHFIELD AND PADDOCK, HUDDERSFIELD.—On Sunday last sermons were preached in Highfield Chapel, morning and evening, by the resident minister, the Rev. John Glendenning, when upwards of £52 was collected in support of the Sunday schools connected with that place of worship.

COLCHESTER BRITISH SCHOOLS.—On Thursday evening last, the children of these schools assembled at the Lion Walk Room, where they were regaled with coffee and cake, and afterwards gave public recitations. The audience was very numerous, and the chair was filled by J. A. Harcourt, Esq., M.P. The rapid progress made by the children in the acquirement of knowledge, together with the general correctness displayed in their recitations, called forth high and deserved eulogiums upon the master and mistress. After the children had concluded their exercises and separated, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. R. Langford and T. W. Davids, and by Messrs. Thomas Catchpool, jun., J. Chaplin, J. A. Taber, J. B. Harvey, J. S. Barnes, S. Unwin, F. B. Phillbrick, J. C. Eisdell, and D. Morris. A vote of thanks was cordially passed to the master and mistress, and to the chairman. It is worthy of notice that the boys' school has nearly doubled its numbers during the last six months.

Cardinal Wiseman boasts that he has a pocket list of 200 Protestant clergymen or more, ready to come over to Rome, if the stumbling-block of necessary repudiation of their wives could be removed.—*Scottian*.

We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DR. BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomiting; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shortland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held at Finsbury Chapel, on Monday evening last, April 28, when the chair was occupied by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. After the usual devotional services, the CHAIRMAN said:—

My dear Christian friends,—Be assured I esteem it a privilege to preside at your meeting to-night, as not simply one of a beneficent character, but one affecting the highest destinies of man—bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh—our own countrymen. To be put in trust of the gospel is, in itself, an inestimable honour; and if we have that best of all blessings, a conscience at peace with God through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we must be intensely anxious that all who are pervaded by our influence should themselves possess that which we value beyond all price. No man can desire, from a proper motive, to impart that blessing to others without enjoying it himself; and no man can be a Christian, regarding the Bible as a rule of Christian life, without this anxiety. But the problem that yet remains unsolved is, How is this inestimable blessing to be conveyed to the masses of our fellow-countrymen? That they do not now possess it needs no argument to prove. You cannot be acquainted with this great metropolis, or even with the vicinity in which you yourselves reside, much less with the towns, cities, and villages which are scattered throughout the empire, without being perfectly persuaded that there is, in what is termed "Christian England," an amount of ignorance perfectly awful, and prevailing to an extent which is painful beyond all conception to the Christian mind. Now, without in the slightest degree receding from the past exertions of this society, permit me to say, that although it has been eminently successful, yet there is another direction in which I wish them to direct their efforts, and which, in my opinion, has not yet been sufficiently attended to [hear, hear]. It has been my lot to be the intimate associate of large masses of my fellow-countrymen, and I have seen what has been the effect of evangelical labours amongst them; and I am, therefore, anxious that this society should employ a set of men—men of God—men deeply impressed with the responsibility of their office, who should go from town to town, and wherever they could obtain a room, or, failing that, wind and weather permitting, take the open air [loud cheers], and proclaim the gospel to those they could gather around them [hear, hear]. Instead of attempting to resuscitate falling causes, let your agents go into the villages, where men know nothing of the gospel of Christ, and there let them declare that gospel which is as potent now for the salvation of men as in the days gone by [loud cheers]. These measures cannot be adopted without success; but, in order to their adoption, there must be the means [hear]—and I cannot believe that the Church of the living God, if appealed to in these days for such means, and if you place before it a well-digested plan, showing that the men to be employed are worthy of confidence—I cannot believe that if the Church should go forward to aid the society in the way I have described—if you take an attitude of determined and prayerful labour—it cannot be that those labours will fail of the highest success [loud applause].

The Secretary, the Rev. S. J. Davis, then read the Report, in which the usual plan of reviewing the operations of the past year was not adhered to, but the survey extended to the past ten years, thereby including a vast amount of evangelical labour, especially in the way of rescuing and reviving drooping interests. The Report then went on to dwell upon the numerous and diversified obstacles which impeded the operations of the society—such as the strong prejudices connected with a temporary and inconvenient place of meeting, a heavy chapel debt, and the great force of High Church influence in the rural districts. Previous failure, too, was a great discouragement to renewed exertion.

Within the last ten years, however, more than fifty churches had become independent and self-supporting by means of the timely aid of this society. Some of these were in large and populous manufacturing towns, others in minor places, and the rest in villages. About twenty other churches are on the verge of independence—almost capable of self-support; whilst the trustees of the "Boyce Estate" have adopted three stations formerly aided by the society. Temporary assistance has been granted to four churches usually self-supporting, and the results of such aid have proved of the most gratifying character. Seventy-two entirely new stations have been adopted—several of which are already independent of all aid from the society; while seventy-five similar applications have been rejected—some from a conscientious conviction that the cases did not warrant it, but a large proportion, unfortunately, because of the inadequacy of the funds. Several stations assisted ten years ago are still receiving it, which is accounted for by the great poverty of the rural districts, and the powerful influence of the High Church and Tractarian clergy, who have heartlessly taken advantage, for sectarian purposes, of that poverty which ought to have excited their deepest commiseration. They have threatened attendants at the village meetings with the loss of charitable gifts at their disposal, while bribery has gone hand in hand with these mean and cruel appeals to fear. About 7,000 children have been annually under instruction, and, on the whole, it is calculated, that the result of the society's ten years' toil has been that upwards of 14,000 children have had explained to them the way of salvation. The teachers have averaged about nine hundred. Tract distribution has been largely carried on. Valuable assistance has been derived by the agents of this society from members of various churches, who have occasionally preached, and conducted prayer-meetings, Sunday-schools, and the like. This species of lay agency, it appears, has been eminently blessed. One agent records twenty additions to his church from one of these Sunday-schools. A deacon of another church writes, that, from the school in connexion with his church, "nearly all their members and teachers have been raised up;" while several of them have gone forth and become the pastors of large and prosperous churches in America and Australia. The Report then dwells on the importance of the Evangelist system, and states some objections which have been urged against it; after which, it touches on the necessity for a species of agency adapted to the wants of the working classes, consisting of men sympathizing with them in their views of social and political progress, "to address them in the freest possible form of lecture, oration, or colloquial teaching whenever and wherever they might be able to obtain a candid hearing,"—a course, it is hoped, would subdue prejudice, and induce numbers who now stand aloof either to join existing churches or to form fellowships of their own. On an average, five churches have annually become independent, and, without including the large additions from the Evangelist labours, more than 5,000 persons, in ten years, have been baptized and added to the Mission

churches; and 14,000 children have received Sabbath-school instruction. The society was in debt to the amount of no less than £450, and would have been greatly more so had it not been for sundry bequests and large donations.

The Report went on to describe the evils of Romanism as a religious system, and described the influence, activity, and intolerance of the semi-Romanist clergy:—

Some thousands of the clergy of the Church of England, instead of proclaiming, as they are supposed to do, and as they are paid to do, the doctrines of the Reformation, encourage notions and proceedings diametrically opposed to them; the authoritative teaching of the Church, rather than of the Bible; priestly mediation, sacramental efficacy, an imposing ritual, and, consequently, a ceremonial rather than a spiritual religion. The influence possessed by these persons as ministers of the Establishment, the influence and pecuniary resources of not a few of the aristocracy and gentry, the pulpit, the school-room, the press, domiciliary visitation, parochial and other charities, forms of persecution equally mean and tyrannical—all are brought into requisition with a tact and an earnestness worthy of a better cause. The missionaries of this and kindred institutions are perpetually reporting the dangerous movements of the Romanists in heart—rectors, vicars, curates—whom they regard as the most pernicious propagators of error, and the most formidable opponents of the progress of true, vital Christianity. For one complaint against the open advocates of Popery, they make hundreds against the Tractarians, who meet them at every turn, and obstruct their operations in modes which often test severely their faith and patience.

The TREASURER then read the financial statement, which was as follows:—

Dr.		Cr.	
Income	£3,895 9 4	Balance due last year	£433 5 6
Balance due to the Treasurer	446 18 2	Expenditure	3,910 2 0
	£4,342 7 6		£4,342 7 6

The Rev. J. CARRICK, of North Shields, proposed the first resolution:—

That this meeting has heard with satisfaction the Report of the operations of the society during the past ten years; that it desires to express fervent gratitude to Almighty God for the measure of success graciously vouchsafed, both in the conversion of sinners and in the multiplication of Christian churches; and that the Report on which these sentiments are founded be printed and circulated under the direction of the committee.

In the course of his remarks, the speaker said, it was difficult to form any adequate conception of the amount of influence for good which was exercised by the fifty flourishing churches which had been nurtured in their weakness and fostered into the strength of self-support, through the generous aid of the Baptist Home Missionary Society [loud applause]. Who could estimate the influence of these fifty centres of gospel light, diffusing its blessings throughout the neighbourhoods by which they were severally surrounded? [hear.] A case had come under his own observation, in which the aid of the society was most timely, and the results most gratifying. The chapel was small, the church and congregation numerically in proportion, while their pecuniary power was feeble in the extreme; their chapel was deeply in debt, in fact, to an amount which exceeded its actual value; the church was dispirited, and the trustees called a meeting of themselves to devise means to sell the chapel and break up the cause. But their worthy Secretary happening to be in that neighbourhood, he made him acquainted with the affair, and, on his representations to the London committee, they took the matter up, despatched a tried agent, and furnished funds. The affair at once took a favourable turn [hear]—and in about two years the whole of their debt was paid! [loud applause.] They had now ceased to receive aid from the society, and were going on well [cheers]. The speaker concluded by appealing to the audience, and the friends of the society generally, to aid an institution so confessedly useful by their prayers and increased contributions, and sat down amidst considerable applause.

The Rev. T. SWAN, of Birmingham, seconded the resolution, and spoke to the following effect:—

The first point which attracted his attention in the Report was the "satisfaction" expressed at the measure of success which had attended the operations of the society during the last ten years; and this was a feeling which, he thought, ought to impress every heart, and to sink into the very depths of the soul, when the facts of the case were considered. They deserved to be written deep in the heart of every Christian, as evidencing that the night of ignorance and barbarism in our country had at length been broken in upon [hear, hear], notwithstanding the formidable obstacles which were so graphically described in the Report—notwithstanding Popish presumption, falsehood, impiety, cunning, craft, cruelty, malignity, and blasphemy [loud cheers]—notwithstanding all these, and the other and more dangerous form of Popery, which crushed the spirit of piety while it crept about insidiously—Puseyism [hear, and cheers]—which withered and blasted the souls of men, dealing out damnation upon our pious village preachers, and, in fact, upon all who would not wander after their fantastic fooleries [bursts of applause]—notwithstanding the German mists and darkness which had come over our country; for, although the Germans were very learned and eminent metaphysicians, they were not the less dangerous—notwithstanding the fondness for novelty in all things with which German literature had so greatly contributed to inspire us; for the Germans were so fond of novelty that their very pedagogues, tired and disgusted with the antiquated alphabet, taught the children to hiss and hoot, to coo and cackle, to bray and grumble, and growl like wild beasts [great laughter], but they would do less injury by teaching our children these things than by importing amongst us their cloudy theology, from which might God grant that their rising and talented ministry might be preserved! [hear, hear.] Let them keep to the ancient paths [hear]. Let them abide by the old and glorious gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ [hear, hear], for that would be the best conservative against all mysticism and false divinity [cheers]. The rev. gentleman urged his hearers to speculate less and work more [cheers]. To certain of the money-gathering, money-keeping, money-loving, money-worshipping fraternity this advice would not be very acceptable; and, if such men had managed these matters, very little would have been done towards the salvation of all those souls who were mentioned in the Report as being, they hoped, saved through the instru-

mentality of that society [hear, hear]. He must be allowed to say, that those who calculated on a certain amount of results from a certain amount of effort, should be put in remembrance of the fact, that the "Old Adam is stronger than the Young Melancthon" [cheers]. In conclusion, he would say, by no means let them "go down into Egypt for help," by appealing to Governments for legislative enactments against the Man of Sin [great cheering].

The Rev. W. WALTERS moved the following resolution:—

That while this meeting is thankful for what has already been accomplished, it cannot but deplore the ignorance and afflictive estrangement from God still manifested by vast numbers of our home population, both in the rural and manufacturing districts; that it recognises with deep concern the efforts made by infidels and the advocates of anti-Christian errors to propagate their pernicious opinions; and that it earnestly recommends the churches to enable the committee of the institution not only to maintain, but extend and improve its operations for the evangelization of the people.

It would not be very difficult to make it appear that the great majority of the people were in a state of fearful ignorance and estrangement from God [hear, hear]. In the rural districts the people, to a great extent, were in a state of spiritual serfdom. They were actually in many cases compelled to attend the ministrations of the Established Church. True enough, in connexion with those ministrations, they sometimes became wise unto salvation, but it was neither sectarian nor uncharitable to assert, that, in comparison with the vast machinery employed by the Established Church, the number of conversions to God was exceedingly small [hear, hear]. A friend of his, a gentleman in Westmoreland, who told him of an old lady, seventy years of age, who had been to the parish church during the whole of her life, yet she had never heard a gospel sermon! A similar case came under his own knowledge in the adjoining county, Cumberland. If the aggregate merely of such cases were brought before the meeting they would behold a spectacle that would stir up the deepest emotions of their compassion, and that would kindle to a glow the dim embers of their zeal. But let them take a glance at the manufacturing districts. Take for example the town of Preston. Out of a population of upwards of 60,000, the last return showed that above 25,000 were Roman Catholics [hear, hear]. When it was remembered that in the whole population of the town there were not 5,000 Irish people, they were compelled to conclude, that about 20,000 of these Papists were their fellow-countrymen [hear, hear]. So far as intelligence was concerned, the town occupied a very low position. A Roman Catholic bookseller told him (Mr. Walters) that they could not possibly sell sterling works of literature among the people—that they only read controversial and devotional works. The Sabbath-day was fearfully desecrated there, and there vice and ignorance lamentably prevailed. There were around Preston large districts, where the people, to a very large extent, were under the influence also of Socialism [hear, hear]. Socialist lectures obtained ready and large audiences, and Socialist works were greedily read. The people were thus united in superstition and unbelief. In these very districts, witchcraft and astrology were still, by large numbers of the people, most firmly believed in. This was true, to a very great extent, of another densely-populated county—Staffordshire. He was some time back in a pottery district, conversing with an intelligent gentleman, who had resided there for upwards of thirty years, and who, from his position and circumstances, was fully capable of forming an accurate judgment in these matters, and this gentleman informed him that the moral condition of the district was very bad; that there, darkness and uncleanness prevailed to a great extent; that a neighbouring town—Hanley—was far worse now than it was thirty years ago. Its population during that time had doubled, but there were fewer persons who attended places of worship now than attended thirty years before. The condition of England at the present period presented a strange aspect to the thoughtful Christian mind. Among a few of her inhabitants, cultivated intellect and ardent piety was unrivalled; but, among the masses of her noble people, there were cramped energies and moral obliquities that enfeebled and debased her. Yes! while the cry from far-off lands was borne on the crest of every billow, and wafted onward by every breeze, "Come over and help us!" another cry, equally powerful, pressing, thrilling, ascended from humanity stricken down, crushed, bleeding, dying at our very feet, "No man careth for my soul!" God grant that British Churches and British Christians might hear the cry, and hasten to the rescue [loud cheers]. It was too late to ignore the efforts which the enemies of Christianity were putting forth. They were making themselves seen and felt on every hand. Their enemies were employing the press in this great work of demoralizing the people. Reynolds' Magazine, the London Journal, the Reasoner, the Lancashire Beacon, the Lamp, and other productions of this class, were being sent down in shoals from the metropolis to the manufacturing counties. Week after week they were read by tens of thousands of these artisans. In Manchester alone, according to the statement made about a year ago in the Morning Chronicle, 11,000 numbers of these loose, infidel publications were taken weekly by the working classes. He could take his audience to counties actually groaning beneath their weight, and he could introduce them to men who were amassing fortunes by their sale. In these districts, too, an organized system of lecturing was being conducted by the adversaries of truth. It was no unusual thing to see a placard pasted upon the walls announcing a lecture on the Charter, the Five Points, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on a Lord's-day evening, when probably 500 or 1,000 persons would assemble, principally working men. These lecturers combined anti-Christian sentiments with their ultra-political views. Their Radicalism found sympathy with a large number of the manufacturing people, and their political creed opened a door for the entrance of their anti-Christian teaching [hear, hear]. Then, again, discussion-classes, to a very great extent, prevailed in the provinces. They were frequently got up among the working men, ostensibly for the purpose of giving utterance to free religious opinions; but the hidden purpose was to instil into the minds of the young, the artless, and the innocent, the most dangerous and sceptical doctrines. Another abounding source of evil was that of singing-clubs and concert-rooms—those haunts of dissipation and vice. These singing parties were carried on both on Lord's-days and week-days.

Sacred music was a part of the performance, and some of the choicest and richest hymns were selected to be sung. Often amid the boisterous mirth and obscenity, another company would be joining in some grand and familiar hymn, such as "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," while the solemn music led their voices. In Lancashire there were no fewer than twelve missionaries hired, and paid regular salaries, by the keepers of public-houses and singing societies, to entrap young persons into these places of iniquity on the Sabbath. It might not be judicious at every meeting to introduce the subject of Popery, yet it would be, he thought, exceedingly culpable to suffer such an audience as the present to separate, without making any allusion whatever to their Roman Catholic adversaries [hear, hear]. By every possible means, and in every conceivable form, were they endeavouring to extend their influence. They were endeavouring to win over the weak-minded among Protestants by a system of intermarriages. The priests recommended a junior person of their faith to marry a Protestant, if he could. Ofttimes a young Roman Catholic married a young Protestant; and as soon as that was effected, there was either domestic discord arising out of disputes on religious matters, or the Protestant in name became a Catholic. In most cases the latter was the result. Surely it behoved every individual of Protestant faith, and of true Christian character, to circulate among all classes the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and only as they succeeded in efforts like this would their country become a moral, a healthy, a safe, and a happy country [cheers]—for the safety and welfare of a land depended not so much on the might and magnitude of her fleets, not so much on the increase and support of her commerce, as on the intelligence, and virtue, and godliness, of her people. Let them, as Englishmen, arise with a full sense of the high and solemn responsibilities that rest upon them, and endeavour to diffuse on all hands, and among the thousands by whom they were surrounded, the blessings of the religion of the gospel of peace [loud cheers].

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Nool having been prevented from attending the meeting, the resolution would be seconded by the Rev. Dr. Massie.

Dr. MASSIE remarked, in the course of his speech, that there were 10,000 Roman Catholics in Manchester and Salford; there were 500,000 in Lancashire alone; and, as they looked across, they would see the reflections of many more thousands of Roman Catholics in this metropolis—the disciples of superstition and the fruits of negligence on the part of those who had been well paid for supporting the Protestantism of our land [loud cheers]. These persons would not be reached, could not be reached by an Act of Parliament. No! It was not on the floor of St. Stephen's that the inroads and influxes of Popery could be resisted; but it was in the sanctuaries, in the village chapels—it was in the Home Missionary fields of labour—it was by the diffusion of sacred truth that Popery was to be effectually opposed. It was by the help of the everlasting God that they were to "overturn, overturn, overturn, till He shall come whose right it is to reign!" He believed that Socialism was a fermentation of the mind rising up towards a healthy state, in consequence of the unhealthy condition that had been produced by the state of things around it [loud cheers]. He believed that if the people were reached by true liberal principles—if they said, Come, and let us talk a little deliberately on the things of God—they would be ready to do it. While the rural districts ought not to be neglected—while they ought to receive of all the sympathies of philanthropy—yet he believed that the great heart of the population, the great cities, the centres and foci of energy and enterprise, were to be the fountains from which evangelical endeavours were to be diffused—the sources from which light and excellence were to be exhibited to the people; and he believed that wherever their efforts were extended, the truth of God would be strong enough to sustain them in their conflicts with evil and superstition. Going forth in the strength of the Lord, in the strength of the Lord would they triumph [loud cheers].

The collection was then made; after which, the Rev. S. NICHOLSON moved, and the Rev. J. ROTHNEY seconded, the following resolution:—

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Treasurer, the other officers of the Society, and the Committee, for their services during the past year; and that J. R. Bousfield, Esq., be the Treasurer; that the Rev. S. J. Davis be the Secretary; and that the following gentlemen be the Committee for the year ensuing. [Names read.]

The resolution having been put and carried unanimously, the Doxology was sung, and the meeting separated.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Baptist Irish Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 29th ult., at Finsbury Chapel; when J. L. Phillips, Esq., presided.

The usual devotional services having concluded, the CHAIRMAN briefly addressed the meeting, and then called on J. THILTON, Esq., to read the Report; which stated—

The financial state of the society had occupied the close attention of the committee. Although, at the last anniversary, they were permitted to report a slight diminution in the long-standing debt, they felt that an incumbrance, so depressing in its influence, and unseemly in its aspect, in relation to the cause of God, should no longer be suffered to exist. With a view, therefore, to its removal, they early issued an appeal, in the shape of a letter from the Treasurer, requesting such additional contributions to the general income of the society as might leave a surplus at the close of the year, available for at least its partial liquidation. To their sorrow, however, excepting from a few honoured friends, no response came; and feeling that to appeal further would injure the interests of the society, and lower the dignity of the cause committed to them, they resolved to proceed at once to a moderate reduction of the agency. The investigations necessary to this were in progress, and some changes had been already agreed to and notified, when it was found that the numerous meetings originating in the Papal movement on the one hand, and the special efforts of a sister society on the other, for the succour of those whom pestilence had rendered destitute, as it swept over the length and breadth of Jamaica, were seriously affecting the usual receipts, and it became evident that, unless

your committee grappled even more resolutely with the necessities of their position, and undertook a more extensive reduction than they first contemplated, the difficulties of their successors in office would be materially increased. Compelled, therefore, to further revision, they determined to examine into every part of the society's operations most closely, and to remove those branches which appeared the least fruitful, and, consequently, the least worthy to be retained. One result of this investigation has been, that, besides other changes, the committee have come to a unanimous decision entirely to discontinue the system of readers.

The Report also stated that it having been deemed very desirable to possess secretaries well known to the denomination at large, and Mr. Williams having intimated his willingness to take another department of labour, the committee, while anxious to retain the devoted services of the latter gentleman, invited the Rev. W. Groser to accept the secretaryship, which he had done.

It was announced that it was expected that Mr. Sherman would have been present, but a second accident had prevented his attendance.

The names of the officers for the ensuing year were then read, and JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., as Treasurer, presented the financial statement, from which it appeared that the amount received from all sources was £2,297 15s. 8d. The expenditure exceeded the income by about £200; and a balance remained due to the Treasurer of £1,828 4s. 1d.

W. H. BOND, Esq., moved the first resolution:

That this meeting has heard with mingled regret and pleasure the interesting Report that has now been presented; that it rejoices that the committee is not disheartened by the difficulties with which it has had to cope; and that it earnestly desires that the arrangements which have been made to increase the efficiency of the society may receive the evident blessing of Him on whose sovereign will success is always dependent.

Referring to Irish Popery and Established Protestantism, he said—Some years ago, when he was in Jamaica, there was very prevalent an insect called the yellow ant, which did great destruction. In order to get rid of it, an ant was introduced, called Tommy Raffles; but it was found that this second ant was as destructive as the first [laughter]. So it was with these rival Churches. It was one thing to get rid of Popery, but it was quite another to get a system similar to it. The Baptists in Ireland had as much to contend with, with respect to the one as with respect to the other. They both stood opposed to the pure principles of the gospel. He did not mean to say that there were in Ireland no evangelical clergymen [hear, hear]—but he intended to say, that the majority, and the system itself, were certainly opposed to the spread of Bible truth.

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE seconded the resolution, and spoke to the following effect:—

According to the last census, there were upwards of 8,000,000 of people in Ireland, of whom there were 4,000 priests; and the Roman Catholic population numbered, altogether, about 6,000,000. It was presumed that there had been about 500,000 of the people removed, either by emigration or by famine, during the past year; but still there were probably as many at the present time as there were ten years ago, and the poor of Ireland were always multiplying. The Irish might speak of their political wrongs, and there had been many; they might speak of the injustice that had been done them, and it had been great and long continued; but his firm conviction was, that the deep-seated woes of Ireland resulted from the Papal system [hear, hear]. He went on to notice the obstacles with which the society had to contend in prosecuting its operations. The first was the endowment principle. The people were too much accustomed to depend on foreign aid [hear, hear]. They saw that their ministers were sustained by the contributions from English Christians; and this prevented a due amount of effort on their own parts [hear, hear]. Let the people who loved religion in Ireland work as those who loved religion in England worked [hear, hear]. It happened that society, and the society which he represented, spontaneously, and without any concert, were pursuing the very same course in reference to Ireland, reducing what is called the "reading agencies;" endeavouring to lessen expenditure, calling up all the energies and resources of the people, and teaching them that, as far as possible, they must henceforth support themselves. Last year, just at this time, the society, of which he was now the Secretary, was £1,600 in debt, and for years before that period it was £1,700; this £1,600 had been all paid off during the year [cheers]—and he had reported to his committee that evening that they had £200 to their credit at the banker's [loud cheers]. How had this been done? They had determined never to go a penny into debt—to incur no expense until provision had been made for it [hear]. If the Baptist Irish Society would but carry out that principle, he had no doubt but that the gentlemen who constituted the committee, would exercise their liberality, each according to his measure, and their £1,800 of debt would be wiped away before this time next year [hear, hear]. It was all very well to appeal to the country ministers—poor fellows! [laughter]—they had enough to do to meet their own responsibilities [hear, and cheers]. He then propounded a plan by which their Irish stations might be inspected by some half dozen or dozen of their principal ministers, from which he anticipated the most beneficial results. He proposed that the ministers should be selected from among the more influential Baptist pastors, and that their churches should permit them to go to Ireland for about six weeks, to preach the gospel in the principal towns and villages, and for two or three influential laymen to join the party, and say, "We will guarantee that the expenses shall not fall upon the society" [hear]. Let, then, some of their best ministers go forth in this way; then the men in Ireland who are labouring for them would be able to bless God that they had been so encouraged, the people who were under their ministry would be strengthened and supported, and they would not need to send deputations throughout England [hear]—for wherever these ministers might stately or occasionally labour on their return, they would be able to state what they saw when at Clonmel, at Ballina, at Sligo, and the various other districts; and thus stir up amongst them an amount of sympathy which would leave nothing further to be desired beyond a faithful, fervent, loving proclamation of the grand truths of the gospel in humble dependence on the Spirit's agency [loud cheers]. Last summer he (Dr.

Massie) went to Ireland on a tour of this description with two estimable laymen, who paid all the expenses of the journey [cheering]. He had then a full opportunity of visiting the people in their poverty and misery in one of the darkest regions of Popery—a region fully as dark as the country around Mr. Moffatt's station in Africa—he meant the town and district of Galway [hear, hear]. But he had no reason to lecture them [laughter, and "Go on"]. They, however, had solicited a statement of his views, and he had candidly complied with their request [cheers].

The Rev. WILLIAM BROCK moved the second resolution:—

That, in the present state of public affairs, it is more than ever desirable that strenuous efforts should be made to evangelize the sisterland; that these, to be effectual, must be animated by the spirit of faith and love; and that this meeting therefore invites the zealous co-operation of all brethren in Christ, but especially of those who hold the distinctive principles of this society, in earnest endeavours to diffuse throughout Ireland the knowledge of Scriptural Christianity.

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL seconded the resolution; both speakers dwelling on the religious evils of Popery, especially in preventing free inquiry and appeal to Scripture. Mr. Noel added:—

Some years ago, a celebrated clergyman in connexion with the Irish Establishment, had affirmed that there were not fifteen men in it who maintained, in their integrity, the evangelical doctrines; but this statement was by no means correct. He (Mr. Noel) had been on one occasion at a meeting of 300 of these gentlemen, who were pouring forth their prayers for the progress of the gospel. He was behind the scenes, where there was no reason to conceal anything from him, and it was his duty to say, in justice, that they appeared to him to be honest and earnest men [cheers], labouring for the same cause for which they were labouring. He said that the more freely, because—not by position or education, but simply by reflection and patient examination—he had come to the same conclusions as the brethren around him—that the principle of an Establishment was contrary to the principles of Christianity; and, though not an offence of the same kind as Romanism, it was still an offence against the same Saviour whom they all wished to serve and honour [great cheering].

The collection having been made, the Rev. W. GROSER, Secretary, moved a vote of thanks to the chair, and in doing so, said that he had not been secretary more than an hour, before his thoughts were directed to the removing of the debt, and one gentleman said he would make one of ten to give £100 towards this object [cheers]. As soon as this fact was communicated to their Treasurer, he also expressed a willingness to become one of the ten. Mr. Groser thought he knew where to put his hand upon four or five others who would do the same [cheers].

Mr. BAYLEY, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that Mr. Peto had expressed his willingness to be one of the ten to contribute £100 towards liquidating the debt.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding to the vote, said that, in his part of the country, they had quite relinquished the practice of thanking a man for doing that which a Christian man feels to be both an honour and a pleasure to himself. He was glad to see an attempt being made to remove the debt. He could not give the society so large an amount as some other gentlemen had done, but he would be very happy to contribute ten pounds [cheers].

The Doxology was then sung, and the assembly dispersed.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. MEMBERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of members of the Baptist Missionary Society was held in the Library at the Mission-house, Moorgate-street, on the morning of yesterday week, at ten o'clock. Ministers of congregations making a collection once a year for the society are members, as also are annual subscribers of half a guinea and upwards. The attendance was numerous. HENRY KELSALL, Esq., of Rochdale, was elected to the chair. A hymn was sung, and prayer offered by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. It was then resolved that the nomination of members for the committee be at once taken; and the record of attendance during the last year having been read over, a new list was made out and ordered to be printed.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read—which was deemed tantamount to what is usually added, "and confirmed."

Mr. UNDERHILL then moved the re-appointment of the auditors—Messrs. C. Jones, C. Burl, and W. Bowser—which was agreed to.

The SECRETARY laid upon the table the Report of the Committee for the last year, together with the Auditors' Financial Report; and it was resolved that the former be at once read.

Mr. TRESTRAIL then read the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The missions carried on by the contributions and the missionaries of the Baptist Missionary Society are limited, with one slight exception, to the Hindoo and Negro races. The Hindoo race is supposed to number at least sixty millions of souls; the negro population of the globe, fifty-five millions.

Among the Bahamas, in Trinidad, Haiti, Jamaica, and on the west coast of Africa, your missionaries labour, and, by God's blessing, with large and increasing success. These fields of labour have been occupied during the year by ten European brethren. Of these, eight remain. Two have reached the shores of the better land, where they rest from their labours—Mr. Newbegin, of the African, and Mr. Tinson, of the Jamaica missions.

In the Bahamas 135 persons have been baptized, and 2,758 converts are under the care, for the most part, of men of their own race, nineteen in number; 152 others are found gratuitously to assist in the maintenance of Christ's cause. In Trinidad our brethren have had the pleasure of receiving into the fold of Christ eight persons, while the tracts on the errors of Rome, prepared by Mr. Law, have been widely circulated, and have wrought some visible effect on the minds of the general population. In Haiti, the little band of disciples has received a few accessions.

In Africa, notwithstanding all the afflictions which have fallen upon the mission, the absence of any European to superintend

or guide the native teachers and the immature body of converts, the Committee have reason to believe that, for the most part, they remain faithful to the truth; and that, at least at one station, the instructions of the negro preacher have been greatly blessed.

In India and Ceylon, thirty-six missionaries, with their wives, and ninety native preachers, with about ninety schoolmasters and catechists, carry on the work. These are distributed over thirty-nine principal stations. In some twenty-four villages besides, there are regular preaching places or chapels; while the labours of the brethren are widely diffused in every direction, at melas, bazaars, markets, and fairs, and in remote and distant parts of the country. Thus, in Ceylon, the brethren visit regularly not less than 109 villages, and one brother in the north-west of India embraces fifty villages in a monthly tour of evangelistic visitation. One of this noble band, the Rev. J. T. Timpson, has been called away by death, after thirty-eight years' service.

The society has sustained another severe loss, by the sorrowful event which has deprived the Ceylon Mission of the valued labours of Mr. Dawson. It was stated in our last Report, that that excellent and worthy missionary had sailed from Ceylon, accompanied by his wife, his three children, and a Sinhalese boy, for this country. Too long a time has now elapsed to permit us to cherish the slightest hope of their safety. The terrific hurricanes and storms that swept the Indian Ocean in the month of March last year, leave no doubt that the vessel foundered at sea, with all her passengers and crew.

Others of the missionary band have been greatly tried by domestic afflictions. The brethren Denham and Morgan have been constrained to take voyages for the re-establishment of their health; Mr. Makepeace, of Saugor, for the same purpose has visited this country; and Mr. Small, of Benares, is now on his homeward way.

The number of brethren engaged in India has received at Dacca an unexpected accession in the baptism of two German missionaries. Without any previous communication with our aged missionary, Mr. Robinson, these foreign brethren declared their change of sentiments, and were baptized in September last.

The translation and printing of the word of God has given incessant occupation to our brethren, Wenger, Lewis, Leslie, and Thomas. An edition of 2,000 copies of the Hindi Testament has left the press; and the edition of the Gospel and Acts in Hindustani has been completed. Upwards of 15,000 copies of portions of the New Testament in the Persian language have been finished. The distribution of the Scriptures, in various portions, in the chief languages of Hindostan, from the depository in Calcutta, has amounted to upwards of 32,000 copies. Mr. Wenger has still in the press the important version of God's word in the San-crit, the classical language of India, and has just commenced, with numerous improvements, and with the intention to render the version more perfect, new editions of the Old and New Testament in Bengali.

Other works have likewise engaged attention. A Catechism of Christian Doctrines, in Bengali, has occupied the pen of our brother Wenger, who has also completed a volume on the composition of sermons, for the use of native Christians. Similarly useful is the Church History, translated from the English of Dr. Barth, published in Hindi, by Mr. Parsons, of Monghir, and our brother Mr. W. Carey has promised to commence a series of books adapted for the use of the native Christian women and school girls.

The number of converts received into the churches of India and Ceylon during the past year is not quite equal to that given in the last Report, while an unusual number of the members have been subject to discipline. Yet, on the whole, advance has been made, and the various mission churches enrol upwards of 2,000 members, of whom there are not less than 1,600 native converts. The absolute number of baptized converts exhibits by no means fully the influence the truth exerts. Thus in several villages in Bengal, idolatry has ceased to be the practice of the people. In the district of the Barisal Mission alone, our brethren have under their care native communities, nominally Christian, embracing more than 1,000 individuals, of whom 700 are adult men and women. While only 87 adults can read the Word of God, 154 others are learning to do so, of whom 93 are women. A somewhat similar state of things exists in the district of Jessore. An interesting native Christian village has recently been formed in the neighbourhood of Agra, containing upwards of 100 inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and handicraft trades, of whom 35 are members of the Church. This village forms a valuable refuge for converts from the persecutions to which they are often exposed by their heathen relatives, as well as affording means for training the Christian converts and their families in habits of industry and domestic piety.

More than eighty schools, containing above 3,000 children, are superintended by our missionaries and their assistants. Nearly the whole of those in India, fifty in number, are supported by liberal local aid, by funds supplied either by the European members of the churches, or by residents of other denominations. The thirty schools of Ceylon draw the chief part of their funds from this country. To this object the labours of the Young Men's Missionary Association have chiefly been directed, and with a success that encourages the Committee to hope that ere long the school operations of the society will be wholly sustained by the young, to whom this object is one of attractive interest.

Another feature of general interest is the completion of the Act for liberty of conscience announced as prepared last year. The legislature of India passed this righteous Act on April 11, 1850. By its provisions, every person who may forsake, or may be excluded from any religious community, is protected in the enjoyment of all his civil rights. If but a small part of the results anticipated by orthodox Mussulmans and Hindoos flow from the Act, there has been removed one, if not the greatest barrier existing in the way of an open profession of Christianity by multitudes of the people.

Female education has likewise of late attracted great attention in Bengal, and received an impetus by the generous patronage and the active exertion in the establishment of a female school of the hon. Mr. Bethune, a member of the Supreme Council and President of the Committee of Education. The number of scholars in this department of our mission is but small—perhaps not reaching to 100 scholars in the whole—and these chiefly taught in the few boarding-schools sustained by the wives of our brethren.

In the early part of the year, in accordance with the resolution of the last general meeting, the question of a deputation to visit all the eastern stations of our mission, engaged the anxious attention of the committee. As the brethren then invited were unable to accede to the request, an invitation was addressed to the Revs. J. Russell and J. Leechman, both members of the committee. From those brethren and the churches over which they preside was received a cordial assent, and on the 20th of August they proceeded by the overland route, first to Ceylon, thence to Calcutta, touching on their way at Madras. The letters of these brethren are, on the whole, of a very cheering nature. It is hoped that they will return in the month of May or June.

It remains to speak, in a very few words, of the society's mission in France. By the last Revolution, principles were embodied in the charter which gave the liveliest hope that the time was come when the Word of the Lord would have free course and be glorified. Those hopes have proved fallacious. For a time, tracts and Scriptures were freely circulated and sold, liberty of prophesying was enjoyed, and the brethren could meet for worship without molestation. These rights are being every day invaded. The movements of the missionary and his assistant colporteurs are, on every hand, restrained. First, authorization so to act was imposed on them, and now that authorization is refused. The *préfets* and mayors, instigated by the agents of Rome, absolutely refuse to allow the liberty assured by the fundamental law. Still, in these circumstances, our brother's labours are not fruitless. Several inquirers and hopeful cases have fallen in his way, and two persons have been baptized into the faith of Christ.

The year was begun with a debt of £3,357 9s. 1d., inclusive of a balance of £1,554 14s. 1d., due on the account of the special grant to Jamaica. The debt on this latter account was to have been liquidated by charging every year the sum of £500 to the general account of the mission. For two years this was accidentally omitted, but this year it has been done, and that account is now closed. The present balance, therefore, against

the society, which will appear in the account about to be read by the Treasurer, will be the amount of the entire debt.

The total amount of receipts has been £19,064 18s. 5d., and the expenditure £18 459 0s. 8d.; the excess of income over expenditure is £605 17s. 9d., which will reduce the balance due to the treasurers to £5,751 11s. 4d.

Although the receipts for the past year are below the average of the three preceding years, yet, in some respects, the account is encouraging. The falling-off has been in donations and legacies, which are less this year than in 1850 by £1,000. The committee look with more anxiety to the income from the auxiliaries, since any serious diminution of income from that source would show that either the capabilities of the churches were becoming less, or their interest in the mission was declining. The committee have at present, however, no ground for such fear, for this year there has been an increase of £300; and they are persuaded that the organizations in the churches may be extended and improved, while in some cases, they need quickening, and, in some, have to be commenced altogether.

The Report closed by referring to the necessity of increased funds, and the special expenses which had been incurred and met for the deputation and by the cholera in Jamaica.

Mr. TRESTRAIL read also the following:—

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CASH STATEMENT.

April 1, 1850, to March 31, 1851.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
For General Purposes	14,975 5 8	Total	18,459 0 8
Translations	1,380 0 0	Balance due to Treasurers,	
Widows and Orphans	605 17 8	March 31, 1850	6,357 9 1
Sundry Special Objects	2,103 15 1		
	£19,064 18 5		
Balance due to the Treasurers,			
March 31, 1851	5,751 11 4		
	£24,816 9 9		£24,816 9 9
		Balance due to Treasurers,	
		March 31, 1851,	
		brought over...	5,751 11 4

Mr. Trestrail read, further, the following:—

WEST INDIA CHOLERA FUND.

Abstract of the Cash Account to March 31, 1851.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1851.		1851.	
March 31. To Amt. received	2,151 6 1	March 31. By payment of various grants	170 0 0
		March 31. By balance in hand ..	1,081 6 1
	£2,151 6 1		£2,151 6 1
1851.			
April 1. Balance brought on	1,981 6 1		

On the motion that the Report be adopted, Mr. FRANCIS requested that the passage relating to the printing of the Catechism in Bengali might be read again, when it appeared that it had been done at the request of the Bengal Association of Baptist Churches, over whom the meeting could exercise no control. The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. HINTON moved that the Special Report of the General Committee to the meeting of subscribers be now read, which was agreed to. Mr. TRESTRAIL accordingly read it. It referred exclusively to proposed changes in the constitution of the society. The committee recommended that no change should be made either from subscribers to representatives, or in the pecuniary qualification of membership; and that no alteration whatever should be made but after twelve months' notice given at a previous annual meeting. The Report having been received, Mr. DORNEY inquired how it was that so large a balance of the Cholera Fund remained? Mr. UNDERHILL explained, that it was felt that sending out large sums of money would do little to help the brethren in reference to the epidemic; and that it was advisable to retain a considerable portion of the fund to meet the after consequences. Mr. GREEN said the establishment of a General Orphan Institution was talked of in Jamaica: should any of the money be voted for that purpose? Mr. PHILLIPS was of opinion that the meeting was not competent so to divert the money.

A MEMBER referred to the African Mission, stating that objections were felt in his part of the country to its continuance, on account of the fewness of the inhabitants and the sickness of the climate. Mr. HINTON said the matter had been long and anxiously considered. A formal proposal to discontinue the mission had indeed been brought forward, but it was rejected. The fact was, that the expense was not now so great, having been much diminished from somewhere about £5,000 a year to £1,836. Other considerations had not been overlooked. The mission was suggested by Mr. Knibb, and pressed upon the committee almost against their will—that ever-loveable man threatening to begin it himself, unless they did. The committee had scarcely any choice, therefore; and, some encouragement having been vouchsafed, they could not make up their minds to abandon the enterprise. He trusted that meeting would concur in their determination [hear]. Mr. UNDERHILL stated, on the best authority, that the dialect spoken on the western coast was the same as that spoken on the opposite coast; thus showing that the African Mission embraced, not merely a few scanty tribes, as was by some erroneously supposed, but, in fact, a whole continent of people. Mr. STOVEL was of opinion, that the dangers peculiar to the climate would eventually be overcome by acclimation. Mr. GREEN, having moved in committee the abandonment of this mission, was the more desirous of stating that further consideration, and especially the reading of a recent

work—"Dahomey and the Dahomans"—had altogether changed his mind, and made him thankful for the decision come to.

Mr. BIRRELL having moved that the Special Report be adopted, Mr. PRYCE proposed that it should be read again; and, this having been done, cautioned the meeting against affirming conclusions which would prevent any individual from being acknowledged as a member who did not individually subscribe so much as half a guinea a year; and moved, as an amendment, that all persons annually subscribing any sum should be esteemed members. Mr. T. NICHOLSON seconded the amendment, and argued that it was perfectly incongruous to make the minister of a church contributing, it might be, not more than 5s. a year a member, while no individual not a minister could be a member without annually subscribing at least half a guinea. Mr. NOEL thought that such a subject required a year's consideration before it could be wisely determined. Mr. ROBINSON felt that Mr. Pryce's speech and motion did not hang together; his speech was against a money-test, but his amendment in favour of one. Mr. STOVEL strongly objected to any money-test, as altogether unscriptural. Mr. WATSON maintained, that while there might be some danger as respected the property of the society in altering its constitution, no practical inconvenience resulted from the existing pecuniary qualification. Mr. ANGUS was an advocate for settling such questions after a year's notice, and at a time set apart for the purpose. The amendment was then put, and lost by a great majority.

Mr. STOVEL moved a second amendment, equivalent to the adoption of a representative church basis. Mr. PATTERSON seconded the amendment. This amendment also was lost, and the recommendation of the committee adopted. The subsequent propositions of the committee were also carried.

Mr. PERO, M.P., moved, that at the next annual meeting of subscribers, the Secretaries should read such minutes of the committee as they might deem necessary, and schedule the other minutes, so as to enable the members to call for the reading of any that they might wish to hear. It was agreed that the Secretaries would act upon the suggestion without a formal resolution.

Mr. ROBINSON moved, that, in future, the committee should be elected by a majority of the members in attendance, and that, for that purpose, there should be a double ballot. After some conversation, the motion was put and negatived; but by so small a majority, that the votes had to be carefully counted.

Mr. MIDDLEDITCH referred to the large amount of the home expenditure—£3,092 6s. 6d. on an income of less than £19,000—and moved for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of diminishing the amount. Mr. T. F. NEWMAN seconded the motion. Mr. BROCK bore testimony to the solicitude of the friends in the country on the subject, and hoped the motion would be carried unanimously. Mr. TRESTRAIL asked whether Mr. Middleditch had included the expenses of the auxiliaries, which were nearly £900? Mr. MIDDLEDITCH: Yes. Mr. BIRRELL said he should prefer the limitation of the inquiry to the auxiliaries, which frequently had unnecessarily large and expensive deputations [hear, hear]. Mr. BURCHELL had heard the subject remarked upon by persons of other denominations; but he suspected that other societies did not present the expenses of auxiliaries in a lump. Mr. HINTON denied that, per cent., the Baptist Missionary Society expended more at home than any similar society. On the contrary, it expended less. The motion was put and carried unanimously, and a Finance Committee was appointed, consisting of the following individuals:—

Allen, J. H., Esq.
Phillips, J. L., Esq.
Watson, W. H., Esq.
Brock, Rev. W.

Webb, Rev. James
Middleditch, Rev. J. W.
Newman, Rev. T. F.

The printed balloting papers were then put in circulation, and, after having been marked, were ordered to be scrutinized; the scrutators being Messrs. Nicholson, Francis, Olney, Burnett, G. Freeman, and A. Bowser.

The Rev. Dr. Ackworth and the Secretaries were appointed to receive the result of the scrutiny, from which it appeared that the new Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—

Ackworth, Rev. Dr.
Allen, J. H., Esq.
Angus, Rev. J.
Birrell, Rev. C. M.
Birt, Rev. C. E.
Bones, Rev. W. B.
Brawn, Rev. S.
Brock, Rev. W.
Cox, Rev. Dr.
Davies, Rev. J. J.
Green, Rev. S.
Groser, Rev. W.
Hinton, Rev. J. H.
Hoby, Rev. Dr.
Kattner, Rev. D.
Leechman, Rev. J.
Leonard, S., Esq.
Low, James, Esq.

Middleditch, Rev. J. W.
Murch, Rev. Dr.
Murch, Rev. J. P.
New, Rev. I.
Newman, Rev. T. F.
Noel, Hon. and Rev. B.
Pewtre, T., Esq.
Phillips, J. L., Esq.
Robinson, Rev. W.
Russell, Rev. J.
Soule, Rev. I. M.
Stearns, Rev. Dr.
Stevenson, G., Esq.
Stovel, Rev. C.
Tucker, Rev. F.
Watson, W. H., Esq.
Webb, Rev. James
Winter, Rev. T.

Of whom, it will be seen, twenty-nine are ministers, and seven laymen; while fourteen are resident in the country.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The annual public meeting was held on Wednesday morning, at Exeter Hall. George Goodman, Esq., the mayor of Leeds, presided. Among the gentlemen on the platform were W. B. Gurney, Esq.; S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.; H. Kelsall, Esq., Rochdale; Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A.; Rev. W. F. Burchell, Rochdale; Rev. Dr. Steane; Rev. Dr. Cox; Thomas Farmer, Esq., Treasurer of Wesleyan Missionary Society; Rev. Dr. Acworth, Bradford; Rev. Dr. Murch; Rev. C. Stovel; Rev. J. M. Soule; Rev. T. Winter, Bristol; J. L. Phillips,

Esq., Melksham; Rev. E. Mannering, London; Rev. C. M. Birrell, Liverpool; Rev. N. Haycroft, Bristol; Rev. J. J. Brown, Reading; Rev. James Sprigg, M.A.; Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A.; together with a large number of other friends and supporters of the society.

The Rev. W. F. BURCHELL having engaged in prayer, the CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by alluding to the extensive nature of the field embraced within the sphere of the society's operations.

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL read the Report presented to the members' meeting, a summary of which is given above; and Mr. PERO then submitted an abstract of the cash account. One of the secretaries then informed the meeting, that Dr. Duff and the Rev. Joseph John Freeman had been expected to speak, and by their presence represent the Free Church and London Missionary Societies; but unavoidable circumstances—in the latter case severe affliction—had prevented their attendance. To supply their lack of service the Rev. J. H. Hinton and the Rev. G. H. Davis had been appealed to, and had at once kindly acceded to the request. In justice to those gentlemen he thought this fact ought to be stated [hear, hear].

The Rev. W. LANDELS, of Birmingham, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting devoutly acknowledges the goodness of Almighty God in sustaining the Baptist Missionary Society through another year. And while, on the one hand, it laments the decrease of some devoted missionaries who occupied posts of great importance in the field of labour—the want of suitable brethren prepared to take the places of those who have been called to their rest—and the inadequacy of means to extend the society's operations—it has, on the other hand, to rejoice in the continued liberality of the churches, in the spirit of concord and love which has characterised the deliberations of the society, and in the general expression of sympathy and goodwill towards it on the part of its friends and supporters at large.

After alluding, with considerable pathos, to the losses which the society had sustained by death, the speaker referred to the Sierra Leone Mission, and continued at some length, and in a manner which called forth much applause, to advocate the claims of Africa.

The Rev. T. H. DAVIES, of Bristol, seconded the resolution in a copious address of great eloquence and power.

The Rev. J. MAKEPEACE moved—

That, from the Report now read, this meeting has heard with the liveliest feelings of gratitude and joy of the increasing facilities for diffusing the gospel in all parts of the mission field, and more particularly in India, whose vast population appears more than ever accessible to the missionary, and the power of whose priesthood, once so formidable, is evidently on the wane. And it would call on the disciples of Christ to present continued and earnest prayer for the copious effusion of the Holy Spirit on the churches and their officers at home, on the missionaries and their converts abroad, that this society and all kindred institutions may rejoice in a more abundant blessing on their varied labours.

He said:—In speaking to the resolution which I have now the honour of submitting to the attention of this audience, I shall, of course, be expected to confine my remarks almost exclusively to that portion of the missionary field in which, for several years, I have been privileged to labour. Let us look at India's necessities. There are districts as large as some of the kingdoms of Europe, which, as yet, have not been supplied with a missionary. We read that in the Mysore territory are 33,000 villages and towns, of which only four possess a missionary of the Cross. In the Saugur and Nerbudda territory, from which I come, it is estimated that there are nearly two millions of human beings, and yet myself and a solitary native assistant were the only parties who sought to proclaim among the natives the unsearchable riches of Christ. From an estimate made by Mr. Mack, of Serampore, in 1841, it was found that the personal labours of all the missionaries connected with the different societies affected only four out of the thirty millions dwelling in Bengal. The men that go out are scarcely adequate to the filling up of vacancies as they occur, to say nothing of occupying fresh and inviting scenes of labour. So far from being able to enter upon new spheres, we can with difficulty maintain our position in spots where there has already been a vast amount of expenditure and toil. Since the commencement of our society, about one million copies of the Word of God have issued from our mission presses at Serampore and Calcutta. Nor have the labours of our brethren in this department been confined to India, but have extended far beyond its furthest confines, into the very heart and metropolis of European Turkey. The Armenian New Testament, edited by our brother Aratoon, and printed at the Baptist Mission Press in Calcutta, has been highly appreciated by the Protestant Armenians of Constantinople, and copies have been readily purchased [hear, hear, and cheers]. Then, as it respects more grand spiritual issues at which we are aiming. If the fifty or sixty years which have elapsed since the commencement of our mission be divided into periods of ten years each, we shall find the following to be the number of professed conversions among the natives in connexion with all the missionary societies in the one province of Bengal. In the first ten years, 26; in the second, 161; in the third, 304; in the fourth, 675; in the fifth, 1,045; whilst during the present ten years they are going on at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000. In the years 1845-46-47, the additions to the Baptist churches in Bengal equalled fully half of all the accessions made to the various mission churches within the limits of that presidency; whilst, if we contrast the spiritual results realized in England with those realized in India during 1849-50, we shall find that while the additions in England afforded an average of somewhat less than three per church, the additions in India afforded an average of fully eight. Let this fact have all the weight that is due to the great and gladdening truth. Consider, on the one hand, the numerical feebleness of your agents, the narrowness of their resources, and the stupendous difficulties with which they have to contend, and then consider, on the other hand, the unexampled facilities you possess for the widest diffusion of the truth—facilities which have not been paralleled, and may never be surpassed, in any era of the world. But you must not estimate the amount of our success by the recorded number of individual conversions. There are hundreds, it is said thousands, of what are termed the "unrevealed disciples" of the

* The above figures only represent the amount actually paid on 31st March. The whole amount voted has been nearly £1,000.

Lord Jesus. Owing to the diabolical institute of caste, so soon as a man embraces Christianity, he becomes at once an outcast from his family and his home. His wife will no longer regard him as her husband, nor his children acknowledge him as their parent. Added to which, they are cast beggared and bankrupt on the world. Now, there are many who cannot brave the fiery storm of persecution with which they would inevitably be assailed. To illustrate the difficulties which young native converts in India have to encounter, Mr. Makepeace instanced the touching case of a young intelligent Brahmin who was baptized at Saugur, previous to Mr. M.'s departure from India, and had been consigned to the care of the Rev. J. Parsons, of Monghyr, with a view to his being trained up as an evangelist to his countrymen. Mr. M. stated, that only a few weeks ago he had received from Mr. Parsons a letter to the effect, that when tidings reached the wife of her husband's conversion, so great was her distress, that she flung herself into a tank or well, and thus put an end to her existence—[sensation]. Truth, however, is gradually triumphing over error. The fires of Suteeism have been quenched—the horrors of infanticide are no more. Brahminical influence is on the wane. And now we see, by the successive attacks of all evangelical confederated agencies on the stronghold and citadel of heathenism, its imperial battlements already begin to quiver, and ere long they shall topple and fall, and the banner of the Cross shall wave in high and matchless supremacy above the ruins of its pride and its power. The difficulties attendant upon an Indian mission may be lightly esteemed by our churches, but we, the missionaries, can look confidently to Him who "weigheth the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance." Great success has been realized wheresoever adequate agency had been employed. How was it that the agents of a London mercantile establishment, with scarce any resources of men and means, laid the foundations of an empire, the like of which the world had never seen, and which, though but a dependency of the British Crown, is, nevertheless, the third financial power in the world? How is it that sceptre after sceptre has been shattered, and kingdom after kingdom has vanished away, like snow-flakes in the ocean? The conviction cannot be resisted, that these marvellous triumphs have been achieved, and these mighty kingdoms won, in subservience to the designs of Him who will, ere long, make his Son the "Head of the heathen, and higher than the kings of the earth" [cheers]. India has been given to Britain, not to gratify the lust of territorial aggrandisement, nor to fill the coffers of "grasping accumulation"—not as a new museum to the naturalist, nor as a new laboratory to the chemist—not as a theatre in which might be displayed the prowess of our armies, or the genius of our statesmen, or that there heroism might build up her monuments, and science shed forth her splendours; but that through the power of Britain's Christianity she might be enlightened, elevated, and saved [long and continued cheering]. India is Britain's glory. She is so as it respects the extent of her territory, the magnitude of her developed and undeveloped resources, the beauty of her scenery, her manufactures, and her arts; but she has been made subject unto Britain that whatsoever be the lustre of her present attractions, she may be made more glorious through the reception of the "truth as it is in Jesus," even by reason of the "glory that excelleth" [cheers]. Behold, then, these mighty myriads dependent upon your sympathy, and awaiting your aid. With what a weighty trust have we been invested—with what momentous responsibilities are we charged! A dispensation of the gospel has been committed unto us, by the fact of our sovereignty over India. To the students of our colleges, and the pastors of our churches, I would repeat, that India presents one of the noblest spheres for the highest exercise of sanctified talent [loud cheers]. She claims and she deserves England's best scholarship, and England's most consecrated piety [prolonged cheering]. But, oh, if we prove faithless to the trust reposed in us, then the honour conferred upon us may be accorded unto others—that magnificent empire may be wrested from our grasp, and we must descend in the scale alike of nations and of men, and thenceforth renounce all claim to patriotism as Britons, to humanity as philanthropists, and to fidelity as Christians. [The reverend gentleman sat down amid the rapturous cheers of the assembly.]

The Rev. W. BROCK seconded the resolution.

The collection having been made,

The Rev. T. WHEELER, of Norwich, moved the next resolution:—

That this meeting desires to express its deep and sincere sympathy with the pastors and churches in Jamaica in their heavy afflictions, owing to the ravages of the cholera. It notices, however, with grateful surprise, that, amidst the almost universal prevalence of that disease, no minister of Christ has fallen a victim to it; and is rejoiced to hear that this dispensation has been the means of recovering many who had fallen away—of awakening large numbers to earnest inquiry—and of greatly augmenting the attendants at public worship. Moreover, this meeting would fain hope that the generous sympathy of British Christians will tend to cheer the brethren and churches in that island, by helping them through some of the difficulties, and enabling them to relieve some of the necessities occasioned by this calamity, affording, as it does, a fresh illustration of the value of the Gospel, which would have us "do good to all men, but especially unto them who are of the household of faith."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, and supported by W. B. GURNEY, Esq., of Camberwell.

After singing the Doxology, the Benediction was pronounced, and the meeting separated.

THE VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of this body was held on Friday evening, the 2nd inst., at the London Tavern. At the hour announced for taking the Chair the room was not quite full, but became so shortly afterwards. On the platform were the Revs. John Burnet, S. Green, W. Leask, J. H. Hinton, H. Richard, D. Thomas, G. Rose, and W. Bean; Joseph Sturge, Esq., G. W. Alexander, Esq., Edward Miall, Esq., W. Edwards, Esq., Elihu Burritt, T. Nicholson, Esq., of Lydney; H. Kelsall, Esq., of Rochdale. On the motion of Mr. ALEXANDER, seconded by Mr. HINTON, Mr. Kelsall was voted to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN briefly opened the proceedings by remarking that the importance of education, whether

secular or religious, was now universally acknowledged, and its promotion admitted to be a duty. The advantages, and even necessity, of knowledge, were now obvious to all. It was seen that even pecuniarily, it was cheaper to build schools than prisons, and to employ teachers than policemen. Our social safety was felt to be greatly increased by the education of the people; since how many of the accidents to life, as well as the losses of property, were attributable to ignorance, or to intemperance, and other evils which right training would have prevented. In place of the old prejudice against educating the poor, everyone desired to have educated servants, whether domestic or commercial. The controversy now was, how education could rightly and best be diffused—a controversy between the voluntary and compulsory principles; whether the former was or was not sufficient for the required purpose; for of the superiority of the motive and spirit which it involved there was no dispute, as there could be no doubt. It was found that Governmental machinery became stereotyped, and its expenditure was invariably lavish; whereas what men gave directly they took care to see well applied. The voluntary principle required only time for its mature development and power. There was in its favour such scriptural declarations as that "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver;" and the example of the Great Teacher himself, who, though he might as easily have influenced in his cause the hearts of kings as of fishermen, did not do so, and forbore employing any power but that of moral suasion. It was predicted that the earth should be covered by the knowledge of the Lord, and no one say to his brother, "Know thou the Lord," for all should know him; but would it not be a great anomaly if that glorious state of things were to be brought about by compulsory means? [applause.]

The Secretary, Mr. C. T. JONES, then read the Report, which expressed the acknowledgments of the committee for the amount of encouragement which their exertions had received during the past year, and their hope that, during the year that was to come, an increasing measure of popular support would enable them greatly to extend the operations of the society, and to enlarge its usefulness.

After setting forth the distinctive principles of the Association, the Report referred to the proposals which had been submitted to the Congregational Board of Education for the union of the two societies—an object which the committee felt to be of the greatest importance, convinced that the division of strength, the needless amount of expenditure, and the comparative waste of energy occasioned by the existence of two distinct societies, each possessing only limited means, and designed for the accomplishment of one common end, were much to be lamented, as they must effectually prevent, in reference to popular education, the successful development of the Voluntary principle. The desirableness of union had also been acknowledged by the Congregational Board of Education, but the negotiations for such union had hitherto proved unsuccessful; it was believed through the influence of two or three persons. The receipts of the Association for the year had amounted to £1,682 19s. 8d., which, with the balance in hand on March 31, 1860 (£922 11s. 8d.), made a total on the receipt side of the account of £2,605 11s. 4d. The expenditure had amounted to £1,776 13s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of £828 17s. 11d. With reference to the Normal School for young men, the committee had to report, that during the year eight pupils had completed their course of study, five pupils had been admitted, and the present number in the institution was six, on whose account the committee were open to receive applications from schools requiring masters. The Training School for young women had continued to prosper so far as the educational progress of its inmates was concerned; but the committee regretted that the advantages of this institution had not been more widely extended. The sum of £84 had been granted to necessitous schools in Great Britain. To schools in the West Indies upwards of £500 had been appropriated, in grants of from £5 to £15 each. Upon a retrospect of the past year, the committee expressed their conviction, that were the society duly supported by all who concurred in its principles, it would be enabled to realize the utmost wishes of its promoters; but that its present position, though far from discouraging, called loudly for the increased and persevering exertions of its friends.

The Rev. JOHN ALDIS moved—

That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the committee, and that the following gentlemen (names read) be the officers of the society for the year ensuing, with power to add to their number.

He said, he had very great pleasure, notwithstanding severe indisposition, in standing upon their platform to give his entire sympathy to the principles of their society [hear, hear]. The Report to which they had listened contained very many particulars about which it would be exceeding pleasant to talk; there was one circumstance mentioned in it which appeared to be an item in the condition of the society, and which was not the less agreeable because so rare, namely, that they were not only out of debt, but actually had something in the shape of interest from the funds of the society [cheers]. During the past week, the Chairman and he had unhappily been attending meetings where financial statements bore a very different aspect. As the Voluntary School Association was so unencumbered, it might take its flight as upon eagles' wings, and do much more than if its funds were in a different position. He could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing his personal gratitude, as well as the gratitude of his brethren in the island of Jamaica, for the very timely and kindly aid furnished by the Association [cheers]. It was not only kindly, but providentially afforded, arriving as it did so shortly after the island had been visited with that dreadful calamity that swept away so large a portion of its population, and who, but for the assistance then rendered, would have been almost entirely crushed to the ground [hear, hear]. The position occupied by the educational movement at the present day, was a very sin-

gular one. The world had come to something like an acknowledgment that the people needed to be educated, and that they deserved to be educated. However different might be the forms of action assumed, this resolution was at last come to, and it was a mercy in a divided and unharmonious world to arrive at any agreement on any point whatever. When the people were agreed that a great work was to be done, and that the doing of it was enforced by prerogative obligations, there was an element of hope that something considerable would be effected [hear, hear]. With respect to education, he knew of no work so important, and yet none upon which there existed such differences of opinion. Some said, the people, to be educated efficiently and religiously, must be educated under the superintendence of the Church; others said, education ought to be of a religious character, but necessarily denominational. Some said it was to be voluntary, and others compulsory; some under a system of centralization, and others under a system of local administration. He deemed entire voluntary education to be the correct method, and the only thing for the society to do was to test the soundness of its principles in every possible way. If they deferred teaching the people till the whole world was harmonized as to the method to be adopted, they would do nothing at all. While God gave them opportunity, let them seize and improve it; and come what would, if their position was a right one, even though they might be in a minority, they would in the end triumph. He knew of no just argument to show the duty of State interference in this matter; and the State that even attempted to interfere, went far beyond what his conscience approved, and his sense of duty admitted, until it at last assumed the aspect of perfect tyranny. If it were the duty of a State to educate, it was the duty of a State to educate wholly [hear, hear]. If so, a people could not be considered safe or civilized unless the State absorbed their education, and the result would be, were this principle admitted, to hand over both the minds and the bodies of the people to the dominion of the few in power, to impress on the minds of the plastic multitude those very opinions which it was the object of the minority to see realized [hear, hear]. If men were angels, he would almost shrink from entrusting them with so great a responsibility; but while they remained men, he would never hesitate to refuse them these great powers—he would never plunge himself into embraces which might prove to be chains of adamant, from which it would be impossible to be set free.—He could only hope that the reproachful reference contained in the concluding sentences of the Report to those who were loud in expressing but slow in supporting their principles, would not be found applicable to themselves, but that they would be prompt in bringing their principles into active exercise, in the support of the Voluntary School Association [cheers].

JOHN BROWN, Esq., seconded the motion in a brief but telling speech, showing that it was impossible for him, and many in his position, to join any other educational society than this. When the choice lay only between the National and the British and Foreign School Societies, there was no difficulty [hear, hear]. But when the course pursued by the latter society, and especially the sentiments put forth by its talented secretary, Mr. Henry Dunn—though avowedly quite on his own responsibility—rendered it impossible for those who held exclusively to the Voluntary principle in education, to continue to support that society, the Congregational Board of Education presented its claims to his contributions. But he belonged to another denomination—as did their chairman and Mr. Peto, for instance—municipal members of the Baptist body—and though they would take the money of those gentlemen, or admit them on the committee [Mr. Burnet, "No, only take their money"—a laugh], they would put it all down to the influence of Congregationalism [hear, hear]. He felt, therefore, shut up to the support of this association [cheers]; and, in addition to what he had hitherto attempted in its behalf, he would become an annual subscriber of ten guineas [loud cheers].

Mr. EDWARD MIALl rose amidst much applause to support the resolution. He began by remarking on the ability of the previous speeches, but, he said, he despaired of producing the effect of the peroration they had just heard. He then proceeded as follows:—

If any one should enter this room, as it is possible some one has, connected with the National or with the Public School Association, and were to look round upon this audience, after having listened to the Report read by the Secretary, I can easily imagine such individual going away and speaking to those friends of the compulsory principle with whom he is in the habit of associating, saying, if the people of England are to wait for a religious education until that handful of folk in the London Tavern could furnish it, they would have to wait till doomsday. I can easily understand such an individual looking at the educational prospect of the British community and being absorbed by the idea that a new generation is growing up almost entirely destitute of that knowledge mentally and morally necessary to qualify them for holding a proper post in the generation to which they belong—I can easily understand such an individual if he regards this organization as aiming at the education of the entire mass of the people, coming to the conclusion that ours is altogether a mistake, and that we are seeking to accomplish far more, however pure may be our motives, and however earnest our zeal, than it is possible for us to effect [hear, hear]. Now, speaking on my own behalf and responsibility, I would say that my idea of this Association is, not that it seeks the education of the whole community [hear, hear]—not that it has taken upon itself the responsibility of bringing up, in the fear of God, if possible, or, at all events, in the knowledge of scriptural truth, all those

who are now destitute of educational means. We know very well that the machinery we employ is utterly inadequate to accomplish this great object; but that which we do is, nevertheless, valuable, and ought to induce the active support of those who embrace our principles [hear, hear]. We embody the living organization of a truth which is a continual protest against the errors that are variously embodied around us. There are, as you have heard, several other educational associations. All that we purpose, or, at all events, all that we can hope to effect now, is to enshrine the truth that we hold, applying it where we can in an active form, and keeping it pure and unadulterated until that time when, either by the movements of Providence, or by the greater diffusion of knowledge amongst the people, the power of our principles shall come to be recognised by all. I confess I have very little patience with some of those who are practically opposed to us—opposed to the principle that we hold—when they talk as they do about the utter inefficiency of the Voluntary principle. It was my privilege to be yesterday at one of the grandest spectacles that ever attracted the notice of man [cheers]; perhaps an event which will not simply characterise the year through which we are now passing, but the century itself, and be the opening of an epoch identified with the progressive expansion of the mind of man, and all his best interests [loud cheers]. Whatever there was of sublimity and awe attaching to that interesting spectacle is to be attributed to the Voluntary principle [renewed cheering]. If law had attempted to interfere in a case in which there was so much rivalry, such competitive motives, and such a great variety of conflicting interests, depend upon it the whole scheme would have been entirely frustrated; and, instead of a gift by the State of £500,000 for the promotion of the object, doing anything whatever to further the end which it had in view, I believe that it would have proved the cause of the utter failure of the whole concern. I verily believe that the Voluntary principle in education, if it were only as earnestly adopted, as systematically carried out, would be productive of the same grand results. If he, whose mind originated the scheme of the Great Exposition of Industry of all Nations, and Her Majesty's Commissioners for assisting in the development of that scheme, and all those influential ones in society who have taken part in it, would but come together, and determine that the people of this country should no longer be ignorant, they need not go to Parliament. They would soon be able to furnish the means of instruction to all those whom instruction could reach [cheers]. If the influences which come down from the higher parts of society were but to act here, as well as in the Great Exhibition, if there were the same system, the same organization, the same constant attention to the subject to be kept in view, and the same willing forbearance on the part of those who take the management, in this, as in the other case, we should have a still grander moral result. We should have, in the course of ten or twenty years, a well-educated people upon the Voluntary system. I do not believe that this is at all impracticable. I know very well that sectarianism would be found to exercise its influence here, whereas it has not exercised its influence to any great extent in reference to the other scheme to which I have alluded. Perhaps one of the most bitter reproaches which the Voluntary principle has undeservedly incurred, is the reproach arising out of the narrow sectarianism of the religious feeling of these times [hear, hear]. I had hoped, when hearing of the conferences between this committee and the committee of the Congregational Board of Education—I had fondly hoped that errors had been seen through, that false feelings had been laid aside, and that all who wished to promote the religious education of the people, without aid from Government, would unite their energies together, and combine for the purpose of carrying out the object we have in view. I had hoped that the committee of this society would have combined with that of the Congregational Board for the purpose of carrying out our common object [hear]. I have learned, however, some time since, and the public have now learned, through the medium of the Report, that that object has not been accomplished. I deeply regret it; and I think that upon those individuals who have frustrated the earnest wishes of your committee in the matter will rest a great and solemn responsibility [hear, hear]. I think that if you could only bring together the churches of the Congregational body, and fairly poll them, you would find them, by a very large majority, averse to denominational action, and anxious to carry out educational processes upon a broader basis. We have a Parliament which is said virtually to represent the whole people; and well it is that it does so virtually, for it does not do so in reality ["hear, hear," and cheers]. And there is the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which virtually represents the churches of the Congregational order; but I really believe that, in this matter, whatever may be the case with other matters, if the case had been fairly laid before the churches of that denomination in general, their decision would have been—by all means economize your means, combine your machinery, throw aside your sectarianism, and let us all work together [hear]. Every year that I live I feel a growing sense of the importance of promoting the social welfare of the people by the agency only of Voluntary teaching. Under the name of liberty in this country we are fast approaching a state of things in which we shall, with all the forms of liberty, be, in fact, despotically governed. When a people are made to rely upon their rulers to look after all their petty interests—building their houses, the education of their children, the communication to them of religious instruction, supplying them with water, and even to the burial of their dead—when Government is constantly pressing itself forward as the substitute for individual man, or rather for a community formed of individual men, to accomplish duties which Providence has evidently devolved upon the community itself, and upon every individual comprising it; when this process is going on, I am certain that it cannot go on long without generally pauperizing the feeling of the people, making them less and less self-reliant; less disposed to struggle with difficulties; less careful to exert themselves in the performance of their duty; less after the fashion of our Saxon forefathers—a self-governed and independent nation [cheers]. I know not any greater curse that can befall an individual man, temporally speaking, than the enervation of all his muscles and limbs simply by inactivity and disease; and I know nothing whatever worse that can come upon a community at large, but especially such a community as our own, than the entire

reliance of the whole body of the people upon something external to overcome the difficulties which may be in their way [hear, hear]. It seems to be forgotten by all, that society is not to be manufactured [hear, hear], but that it must grow—that Providence has ordained out of this to elicit those great truths which are to be the guidance of all future ages; and if we are to be cast into one mould by the machinery provided by Government—if all are to be taught in the same schools, all furnished with the same amount of knowledge, our very books being provided by the Government—if this is to be the case, then I say farewell to that grand and noble characteristic which has so long been the distinguishing feature of Great Britain—the self-reliance and independence of its people [cheers]. But I do believe that men are already beginning to see somewhat of the error of their ways in this matter. Some would like to educate the people by the compulsory principle; but they know that if they thus practically admit that principle, they will have ultimately to admit another principle, which would go much further.

Mr. Miall then noticed the recently published correspondence between Messrs. Longman and Co. and the Government, relative to the Government publishing school-books at lower prices than the trade could really afford; and observed that this was the first stirring of interested parties against the system—they would all be stirring in time, as that system gradually developed itself, and came athwart their legitimate spheres. For his part, he would say, let the Government do its work in the civil affairs of the empire, and keep themselves to themselves [laughter]—allowing the churches to do their own work in diffusing Christianity, and leaving to the general community all the duties of active benevolence [much cheering].

The Rev. JOHN BURNET rose, amidst loud cheers, to move the second resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, the two educational projects recently propounded in Lancashire are open to grave objections, both of them substituting, as the basis of education, the legal authority of the magistrate for the spontaneous energies of the popular will, and the high obligations of Christian benevolence; and both of them involving, though in opposite directions, a serious encroachment on religious liberty—the one in positively forbidding, by law, any religious teaching—and the other in virtually endowing, by law, all religious teaching—this meeting, therefore, would renew the expression of its earnest attachment to the Voluntary School Association, as advocating a system of education on a broad and liberal principle, without the sacrifice of either religious truth or religious liberty.

He humorously complained that it invariably fell to his lot, in the arrangements of public meetings, to follow speakers who had exhausted the subject, and to have nothing better to do than illustrate the principles they had expounded by some passing incidents. He went on to remark upon the unfairness of representing the educational controversy as between two parties—one wishing to give the people a religious, or rather a sectarian education, and the other insisting that Government should give them secular instruction. It was not honest to put the alternative thus—it should be added, there is a third party, who say, Let the people educate themselves [hear, hear, and cheers]. That was the position of the Voluntary School Association. They were willing and anxious to help the people in educating themselves—to give them secular instruction, and scriptural education too—but to do it without asking Government even for twopence, because they altogether objected to Government meddling in the matter. Their principle was, that Government should be the police of the nation—a well-paid, respected, venerated, dignified police—preserving the peace and security of the country, and leaving the nation to do everything else for itself [hear, hear]. If that principle pervaded society—if they had inherited it from their fathers, and had been taught it from infancy—if it had interwoven itself with the thoughts of their youth, had been incorporated with the opinions and activities of their manhood, come down with them to grey hairs, and were bequeathed to their children—why, what a position would the nation now be in [cheers]. He regretted, equally with the last speaker, the failure of the negotiations with the Congregational Board—deeply regretted it; and urged it upon the meeting as an additional motive to earnest liberal support of an association so thoroughly liberal in its character as this. He concluded by remarking upon the accordance of its principles with the genius of the English people, and the lessons of our history, which was the record of a struggle between the independent and the governmental principles. The Normans, and Tudors, and Stuarts tried to crush English independence; William, the Dutchman, tried to lift us up a little—it was to the interest of his Government to do so; his successor tried to bring us down again; the Georges tried to keep us low; and here we were under Victoria, who yesterday led the first procession on Voluntary principles, to a temple raised by all the nations of the earth, and we have come consistently the day after to follow out that Voluntary principle with reference to popular education [loud cheers].

The Rev. H. RICHARD then rose to second the resolution, and intimated that he should like to have developed the two theories and schemes alluded to in the resolution; but at that hour he would not commence a speech. It was, however, only nine o'clock, though the platform was almost deserted; and, apparently to the disappointment of the meeting, Mr. Richard resumed his seat.

JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., moved the third resolution:—

That this Meeting is highly gratified that the Association has been enabled during the past year to afford so large a measure of aid to schools in the British West India Colonies, and trusts that it may become in no small degree instrumental in the intellectual and moral elevation of the descendants of those who, under the sanction of the British nation and Government, were so long the victims of cruel and degrading bondage.

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., seconded the resolution, and said, it did seem strange to him that so many Dissenters were willing to take Government money

for the aid of their schools. It must arise from a want of confidence in the voluntary principle; though a very large part of the religious communities of the country—nearly, if not quite half—were sustained by its operation, notwithstanding that Dissenters had besides to contribute towards the support of the Establishment [hear]. There seemed to him an intimate connexion between the church and the school, and that it was impossible for the one to neglect the other, or to admit a different principle in supporting and upholding it, without a forgetfulness of Christian duty. He was told by a minister in Jamaica that three-fourths of the persons who had joined the churches in that island had been taught in the schools. He also very much regretted the continued separation of this and the Congregational institution. He had calculated that the unnecessary expenditure entailed by keeping up two organizations and establishments was no less than £700 a year; and so much money was, therefore, actually lost to the cause of education [hear, hear]. Nor was that all—there was a proportionate loss of moral power in the separation, for doubtless nearly every Dissenter would help to sustain an educational movement which combined all parties [hear, hear]. These were truly deplorable consequences [cheers]. He would further express his gratitude and gratification at the aid—the very opportune aid—which the society had been able to render to schools in the West Indies. By the confidence reposed in him by the committee, he had been enabled to make grants to schools which must otherwise have been extinct, though the missionaries were doing all in their power to sustain them from their own slender means. We still owed a deep debt to the children of Africa; and as the friends and opponents of slavery were both looking to our West India islands for arguments drawn from the condition of the negroes there, it was highly important to render the results of emancipation as satisfactory as possible by the impartation of such an education as was given in the schools that had been thus relieved [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN remarked, on putting the motion, that he could not but believe the collection would be liberal after the arguments and appeals that had been addressed to them. It was only those who were absent from such meetings that could refuse to support the Association.

W. EDWARDS, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the chair; in seconding which, the Rev. T. NICHOLSON, of Lydney, commended the attention of the meeting to the considerations he found tersely expressed in the following passage:—

The unavoidable effect of this dissociation of the people in their youth, according to religious denominations, will be to make them in their mature years aliens from each other. Religious sects will become equivalent to castes in India. The common feelings, in which the union and strength of a people reside, will be attenuated, while all the divided feelings will wax in strength. Class will feel coldly, or spitefully, or hatefully, towards class, and this mainly because they know not each other; whereas, if they had all been thrown together in their tender years, they would have formed special friendships, perhaps to last through life, or at least had a sufficient personal intimacy to produce a kindly feeling, and make distinctions in faith appear as no proper cause for mutual distrust or hatred. Already, in the great distinctions which wealth and rank, employing and being employed, produce in this people, there was sufficient cause of disunion, and the effects of these distinctions are even now painfully, and perhaps threateningly, apparent. But these distinctions are as nothing to what must henceforth take place if the separate system of education be persisted in.

The compliment having been acknowledged, the meeting separated.

THE HANSARD KNOLLYS SOCIETY—an Association of Baptists for the publication or republication of the curiosities of their denominational literature—held its annual meeting at the Mission House on Friday. Mr. C. Jones was in the chair. The Report stated that the issues are not patronized so extensively as the Council could desire; but the Treasurer's Report, nevertheless, shows a balance in the society's favour—probably attributable to the circumstance, that hitherto the editors have laboured gratuitously. In no other way could Mr. Ashton, Secretary of the Wickliffe Society, account for the facts of its failure, and of the comparative success of the kindred Baptist undertaking. The Council had agreed to take up the question of paying their editors, which Mr. Stovel put before the meeting in the shape of a claim for £52 for editing the works of Canne.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—On Friday this society held its anniversary at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. The Report showed that the receipts during the past year amounted to £6,284 5s. 4d., exceeding those of the previous year by £1,609 8s. 8d. The expenditure for the same period was £6,703 0s. 8d. There were 83 persons of the class of Scripture readers employed, and of these 39 were experienced readers, 18 assistant readers, and 26 probationary readers. They had 28 schoolmasters and 13 schoolmistresses engaged in teaching the children in 30 schools. There were 2,932 children in these schools, and all of them were the children of Roman Catholics, or of converts. There were also 141 agents employed. The lower Irish teachers, who were of the utmost importance in carrying on the operations of the society, included 274 persons, who instructed 3,520 Romanists in reading the Irish Scriptures.

Large numbers of the working classes now attend the lectures in Trinity College University, Dublin, a circumstance altogether novel.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris has been occupied with the celebration of the anniversary of the Republic—an account of which, with trustworthy comments, we have been favoured with by a private correspondent, as will be seen in another column, nothing more need be said here. The Assembly have been occupied with the sugar bill and railways. A very violent proclamation, by the "Central Committee of Resistance," appeared early in the week, directly appealing to arms, and counselling the Republicans to rise and exterminate the Royalists throughout the land. The document had an apocryphal air; it bore no signatures; it over-affected to be an official emanation; and its authenticity was very indignantly denied by the Republican journals. They ascribed it to M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police, as a device to increase the respect of the country for a Government which can suppress such tremendous menaces against prosperous order and peacefulness. But on Wednesday there appeared a real document, signed by the leaders of the extreme Democratic party, which deprecated émeute with such a grave earnestness, and yet such vindication of the insurrectionary right, as only increased the general distrust.

A Belgian paper had published an alleged conversation between M. Persigny and General Changarnier, in which the Bonapartist diplomat was said to have counselled the Orleanist General to reconcile himself with the President Napoleon, as the Assembly was vanquished in its quarrel with him and would remain vanquished; but in which General Changarnier had rejected official blandishments with a very peremptory style. The *Patrie* contradicted the report; but M. Chambolle, in the *Ordre*, which pretends to be the organ of General Changarnier, has pledged himself to the correctness of the Belgian account. The result is, much additional exacerbation of the quarrel between the late party of the Majority and the Napoleonists. The club of the Rue des Pyramides had decided in favour of the revision of the constitution; and speculation a rife as to the distribution of votes in the Assembly on such a proposition. The Legitimists will perhaps furnish 120; the Conservative Fusionists, 60; the other Conservatives, the Elyseans, and the Ministerialists, 280—amounting to 450 votes. Consequently, 300 votes would be on the opposite side, and the majority, which would not be more than 160, constitutionally insufficient.

PORTUGAL.

A surprising and sudden revulsion has taken place in the fate of the insurrection. Saldanha was on his way to Vigo, to embark there, when recalled by news from Oporto; the garrison of which had risen, the governor fled, and Colonel Cardozo been shot by his soldiers. Saldanha entered on the 27th, and established his head-quarters there. The whole population turned out to welcome him, and his reception was most enthusiastic. These facts being communicated by telegraph to Lisbon, De Thomar's Ministry immediately tendered their resignation to the Queen; which being accepted, the Count embarked on board the "Montrose," and was landed at Vigo. He was not accompanied by his family, and was taken on board by the boats of the British ship "Leander." The Duke of Terceira had been named as President of a new Ministry, and was on his way from Coimbra to Lisbon. It appears that the King had diligently sought information at Santarém and Coimbra, and found among all classes the unpopularity of De Thomar. Seeing, also, that the troops could not be relied upon, he wrote an urgent representation to the Queen for De Thomar's immediate dismissal; and, upon her Majesty's assurance, actually sent news to Oporto of its having taken place three days before the decree was signed. In fact, De Thomar resigned only when Saldanha's insurrection had become virtually victorious by the *pronunciamento* of Oporto; and, even since, his partisans about the Queen had endeavoured to keep hold of the reins of Government, and to get up such a Ministry as would secure his safe return to office, so soon as the troops should again be brought to subjection. The Viscount de Castro appears to be included in all the combinations made in the Palace for the formation of a new Cabinet; and he, of all others, would be the most unlikely to disarm Saldanha. The Queen's delay in calling to power parties sufficiently opposed to De Thomar to give guarantees that he would not be recalled, was considered most imprudent; and, although the Junta party remained quiet, fears of their rising were entertained. Saldanha had addressed a letter to the Duke of Terceira, insisting upon the appointment of a Ministry meriting national confidence. "All or any of the members of the Camaras (Houses of Parliament) which upheld the Minister corrupt and corrupter," he observes, "cannot possibly merit the confidence of the nation. Your Excellency will be pleased, with the greatest respect, to make known to her Majesty, that it was not to prepare the return of the Count De Thomar to the ministry in six months or a year, that the Duke of Saldanha unsheathed his sword." The insurrection was rapidly spreading throughout all parts of the kingdom, including the troops in garrison at Valencia.

A Spanish army of observation was said to be assembling at Tuia, a Spanish town on the north side of the Minho, and opposite to the Portuguese fortress of Valencia. One regiment had arrived, and two others, together with the Captain-General of the province and his staff, were expected on the 30th ult.

Her Britannic Majesty's ships "Leander," "Arrogant," and "Dauntless," were at Lisbon; and the steamer "Encounter" was at anchor off Oporto on the 30th ult.; and the "Montrose" observed the "Phaeton," "Arethusa," and "Indefatigable," cruising off the mouth of the Douro. The French ship-of-the-line "Henry IV.," 100 guns, and war-steamer "Caffarelli," and the Spanish steam-frigate "Castella," were also in the Tagus.

GERMANY.

That the 12th of May has been definitively fixed for the reopening of the Diet at Frankfort is the only reliable information. Count Thun will preside, and open the sitting with an inaugural speech; the business of the first sitting will be formal only, and will include "the same engagement to maintain discretion which was observed by the members of the old Diet, and was promised, but by no means observed, by the plenipotentiaries of the Dresden Conferences."

The despots, great and little, are still at war with the press. Henkel is to be brought to trial again at Cassel, on a retroactive interpretation of the ordinance of last September. M. Groffe has been acquitted by the supreme civil court on an appeal from a military tribunal. The Austrians take another course with offending editors. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Hamburg on the 2nd inst., says:—

A brutal assault was committed last night by Austrian soldiers on M. Marr, the editor of a weekly publication called the *Mephistophiles*. While M. Marr was alone in his father's apartments, a non-commissioned Austrian officer entering the room, asked in German whether he had the honour to see M. Marr, which being answered in the affirmative, he called in three rank-and-file who were outside, and all the four laid on him severely, and then trod on him until he was senseless. The servant who heard him shriek wanted to call the neighbours to his assistance, but was stopped at the street door by two soldiers posted there to stop all egress and ingress. Being a very healthy young man he will get over it within a few weeks. There is no doubt but those soldiers were acting on orders of superiors, but as their trial will not be public it will probably never be known who they are. If the non-commissioned officer will be punished at all, he will no doubt be indemnified by those whose command he was executing. What is most singular is, that of late the *Mephistophiles* did not attack the Austrians either in writings or illustrations, except in some harmless witticisms. The Prussians, on the contrary, it lashed unmercifully. It did not spare our own authorities, and entered far too much in private scandal, by which M. Marr made many enemies besides his party opponents. The Hamburg citizens are, however, much mortified on finding foreign soldiers entering the house of another citizen and committing such outrage.

TURKEY.

Kossuth is not yet free. The question of his liberation was debated in a conference of the Grand Vizier, Sir Stratford Canning, and General Aupick, and they unanimously advised the Sultan to set the Hungarian refugees at liberty, as the last term of their detention has elapsed on the anniversary of their arrival at Kutaya; but the ambassadors of Russia and Austria entered a protest against this decision, pleading a supposed secret understanding between Kossuth, the German revolutionists, and the Italian patriots. A visit of the Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein to Kossuth, and the presence of M. Revis, an Italian liberal, at Kutaya, are the facts to which the ambassadors allude in order to give weight to their insinuations. The Sultan yielded, and Kossuth remains therefore in prison for a couple of months more, as they say; but it is now just a year that all the diplomatists have held the same language,—that the detention of Kossuth was to last a couple of months, not longer. The Turkish Government, however, will assign another and a healthier fortress than Kutaya to the detained patriots; and those Hungarians who have become Mussulmen will receive active and honourable employment.

The Bosnian insurrection, it seems, is entirely suppressed; and the Sultan has added to the examples of his humanity by giving orders that the chiefs of the rebellion should be punished, not by the halter or by powder and lead, but by a temporary exile in Tripolis, with an allowance according to their former rank.

INDIA.

According to the Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 3rd ult., British India is generally tranquil, and the improving state of its public finances is the prevailing topic of the Indian press. Lord Dalhousie arrived at Peshawur on the 8th of March, and left it on the 17th. He was expected at Vizierabad by the 5th or 6th of April, and would thence make the best of his way to Simla. Robbery and murder were still rife at Peshawur, but summary measures were being adopted. Mr. J. Lawrence had been invested with full authority, as a single member of the Board, to pass sentence, and hangings took place almost daily. Four men were executed on the morning of the 15th. It was, moreover, proposed to transport summarily to the lower provinces any border tribes' men caught trespassing. Martial law was to be declared paramount until depredations and murders are put an end to. The negotiations with Dhost Mahommed are said to be progressing most favourably. The hill-tribes on the Indus frontier, south of Peshawur, are said to be disposed to be troublesome.

No territorial acquisition to our Indian Empire, we are told, has ever been so carefully settled and organized as the Punjab, and already no province of the empire is more prosperous; though more lightly taxed than any other district in India, it already yields a considerable surplus revenue (£325,500, exclusive of the sums realized for confis-

cated property), which will be much increased when the extensive canals for irrigation, now in progress, are completed. The improvement of the navigation of the Indus (and incidentally that of the port of Kurrachee) is now the great desideratum for the Punjab.

AMERICA.

The royal mail steamer "Africa" left New York on the 23rd ult., and made the voyage to Liverpool in ten days nine hours. The American steamer, "Pacific," reached New York on the morning of the 19th ult., in nine days twenty hours, or adding difference in time, in ten days one hour, the shortest voyage ever made from port to port. She being able to carry her canvas the whole voyage made an average of 307 miles a-day.

The only political news respects the Hungarian exiles. The Porte having declined to accede to the request of the American government, on account of the objections of Austria, Mr. Webster would address a note on the subject to the court of Venice. An order has been issued by the President, that the tracts of land in Iowa occupied by General Ujhazy and the other Hungarian exiles, shall be withheld from sale until the end of the next session of Congress, with a view to making application to that body for a grant of the lands.

The grand jury of the United States district court at Boston, have brought in new bills of indictment against Elizur Wright, one of the editors of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, and others, for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave. Mr. Secretary Webster has been at Boston, delivering an oration on the unity of the constitution. The legislature of Philadelphia have consented to allow their prison to be used for the detention of recaptured slaves. It is hoped, however, that the adhesion to the anti-Fugitive Law movement of Mr. Seward, the great Erie canal speculator, will have much influence with the monied classes.

There are still apprehensions of another Cuban invasion. Mexico is in a gloomy political condition from financial embarrassment. A report was brought by a paper from Nicaragua to New Orleans that a feeling of hostility towards the Americans had sprung up among the inhabitants of Nicaragua and Mosquito, and that some eight hundred Americans residing on the Isthmus had been compelled to leave the country, but it was not much credited.

William Lyon Mackenzie has been elected to the Canadian Parliament from the county of Haldimand, by a handsome majority. He was the candidate of the anti-Ministerial party.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Moniteur* publishes upwards of eight columns of promotions in the Legion of Honour—all military and naval men. Also a decree allowing horses to be exported from France free of duty, and fixing the export duty on plaster of Paris at 1 centime per 100 kilogrammes.

The "party of order" has obtained another advantage in the election of a member of the Council-General, at Chateau, Landon, where the Conservative candidate was returned; and at Vallon, in the Sarthe, where a Conservative was elected mayor by 151 votes to 81.

M. Guizot, it is said, has decidedly declined to become a candidate for the representation of the Department of the Landes.

The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has issued a circular to the Chambers of Commerce, calling upon them to nominate intelligent *ouvriers* to be sent to London, partly at the expense of their masters and partly at that of the Government, to study the Great Exhibition.

An old Polish soldier, who died some few days since in the Hospital of Invalides, in Paris, and who had reached his 127th year, being asked by the chaplain, an hour or so before his death, if he had anything to say, or any regret to express before he quitted this world: "Oui, mon père, oh oui! n'est ce pas que c'est facheux de mourir comme ça sans savoir la solution," was the melancholy answer of the dying veteran.

Captain Guesdon, commanding the French whaler the "Salamandre," just arrived at Havre, gives an account of the discovery of a cluster of islands which is not marked on any of the charts. They lie in 172 deg. 56 min. west longitude of the meridian of Paris, and 9 deg. 38 min. south latitude. They are from twenty-five to thirty in number, three of them of some extent, and all covered with coconut trees.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has assured Lord Howden that Spain will not interfere in the affairs of Portugal, excepting in a case of extreme danger to the monarchy.

The Exhibition is producing effects even in Spain, the papers of which are filled with English advertisements addressed to Exhibition visitors. A steamer has been put on to run from Santander to Southampton. The fares are £6 10s. and £5 10s. She is to return from Southampton, by Havre, to Santander, and as passengers can join at Havre, they can make a stay of a fortnight in London, and return by the same steamer.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Catalonia. Seven persons were arrested, and on their way to prison were shot by the soldiers, on the plea of their attempting to escape.

Letters from Naples, of the 15th ult., state that King Ferdinand had an attack of dropsy, which threatens to become serious. By the advice of his physicians he is going to reside for some time at Portici.

On the 9th ult., the court-martial of Piacenza

condemned nineteen banditti to death, and one to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour. Fifteen of the former were executed immediately; the punishment of the other four was commuted to twenty years of *carcere duro*.

Count Dietrichstein has been sent from Vienna on a secret mission to Paris.

Baron Bulow Cammerow, the political economist and pamphleteer, died at Berlin on the 26th ult.

The Treasury of Hanover has just been relieved of a claimant who was, it may be assumed, one of the oldest names on the pension-lists of Europe. In the year 1771, when the unfortunate Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark obtained, by the intervention of her brother, George III., an asylum at Celler, in Hanover, she wished to adopt a child to supply the void left in her heart by the detention of her own children from her. An orphan girl, known as "little Sophie," was selected, and remained with the Queen till the death of her Majesty in 1775. In her last hours she recommended the persons surrounding her to the care of her relatives. Among them was "little Sophie," who married a subaltern civil officer name Leuthe, received a pension of 400 thalers, and drew it regularly for seventy-five years. She has just died, more than 80 years of age.

The colossal equestrian statue of Frederick the Great will be fixed on its pedestal, in the Linden, in Berlin, opposite the Prince of Prussia's palace, on the 31st of May.

Jenny Lind is on her way to New York. Her concert at Cincinnati produced 15,000 dollars.

Nevada city, in California, recently so flourishing, has been laid in ruins by a conflagration kindled by the hands of an incendiary.

Two men have been put to death by Lynch-law, at Sacramento, for horse-stealing.

BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Agriculture, for the relief of, 32.
Board of Customs, for improving regulations of, 1.
Caragh Fishery, for improving regulations of, 1.
Church and State, for the separation of (Clarence and Lewes), 2.
Church-rates, for the abolition of, 2.
Church of Rome, against encroachments of, 26.
County-rates and expenditure, for control of by ratepayers, 1.
Coalwhippers (London) Bill, in favour of, 1.
Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill, in favour of, 1.
Coffee, for checking adulteration of, 2.
County Courts, for extension of, 1.
Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in favour of, 4.
Education, for establishing general secular system of, 4.
Elective franchise, for extension of and vote by ballot, 1.
Emigration, for aid to, 1.
Entrapment of Copyholds Bill, in favour of, 1.
Entail, for abolition of law on, 1.
Expenses of Prosecution Bill, for alteration of, 2.
Fire insurance, for repeal of duty on, 1.
General Board of Health Bill, for exemption from, 3.
Hops, for reduction of duty on, 45.
Malt, for repeal of duty on, 9.
Maynooth College, for discontinuing grants to, 2.
Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill, for amendment of, 1.
Newspapers, for abolition of burdens on, 15.
Navigation Act, for amendment of, 1.
Oath of Abjuration (Jewish) Bill, against, 12.
Prisons (Scotland) Bill, against, 10.
Property-tax, for modification of, 7.
Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill, against, 1.
Registration of assurances, for a system of local, 1.
Religious Houses Bill, against, 4.
Regium Donum, for discontinuance of (Derby), 1.
School Establishment (Scotland) Bill, against, 9.
Small Tenements Rating Act, for amendment of, 1.
Smithfield-market Removal Bill, against, 3.
Spirit licensees (Scotland), for amending law of, 1.
Spiritous liquors, for Committee of Enquiry into sale of, 1.
The-rent charge, for exemption from, 1.
Universities (Scotland), for repeal of professional test, 1.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Fees on Proceedings before Justices (Ireland) Bill.
Appointment to Offices Bill (to simplify the forms of).
County Courts further Extension Bill.

BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

Civil Bills, &c. (Ireland), Bill.
Appointment to Office Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Thursday, May 8. Mr. Cayley—Repeal of the malt-tax.
.... Mr. Baillie—the conduct of Earl Torrington in Ceylon.
.... Mr. W. J. Fox—for the promotion of secular education.
.... Mr. Headlam—the stamp-duties and receipts.
Friday, May 9th. Mr. Hutt—to make property situate in any Colony or British possession a Parliamentary qualification.
.... Sir B. Hall—to ask what steps have been taken by the Primate in pursuance of the Queen's letter.
.... On second reading of Metropolitan Water Bill—Mr. Cochrane—that the supply of water be put up to competition.
.... On second reading of Coalwhippers Bill—Mr. Wawn—that it be read that day six months.
In Committee of Supply—Mr. Urquhart—that the recommendations of the Committee on Official Salaries be carried out in regard to diplomatic salaries.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A railway guard collecting tickets in the train bound for Carlisle, found a gentleman sitting in a first-class carriage, quite dead. A card was found in his pocket, with the address, "Messrs. Simpson and Co., Glasgow," and a railway ticket showed that he had booked from London to that city. A passenger in the train stated that he had seen the unfortunate gentleman lifted into the carriage at Euston-square station in London, apparently suffering from severe illness. He must have expired between Lancaster and Penrith.

THE FAMILY OF DR. PYE SMITH.—On the 25th ult., in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Peacock, Q.C., moved on behalf of Mr. J. W. Pye Smith, of Sheffield, for a rule directing the Master to substitute the name of John William Pye Smith on the roll of attorneys of this court, in the place of John William Smith, Mr. Pye Smith having assumed the name of Pye as a prefix to, and in conjunction with, his former surname of Smith, from love and veneration for his father, the late Rev. Dr. Pye Smith, and to perpetuate his name. The court granted the rule accordingly. The name of Pye is derived from an old family, ancestors of Dr. Smith, and also of the late Mrs. Baines, who were resident in Leeds from the beginning of the 17th century. The last descendant of that name, the Rev. John Pye, went to Sheffield, and was minister of the Nether Chapel there from 1745 to 1773.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A WESLEYAN MINISTER AND HIS WIFE CHARGED WITH CRUELTY TO A SERVANT.—We regret to learn from the *Portsmouth Times* that, at the Ryde Petty Sessions, on Thursday, Henry Bell Brown, minister of the Wesleyan Chapel in Nelson-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Eliza, his wife, were charged with cruelly treating Eliza Cox, a serving-maid in their employ, aged fourteen. The defendants, when at Bristol, about two years ago, undertook the charge and maintenance of the complainant, who is the daughter of a labouring man residing at Kingswood, near that town. Shortly afterwards they came to Ryde, bringing the girl with them in the capacity of servant. For some cause unexplained their behaviour changed suddenly and materially, and everything was apparently done to make the life of their victim wretched and miserable. Her food was stinted, her clothes taken from her back piecemeal, the few shillings she possessed extorted from her, and often-times, in a completely denuded state, she was turned out into the cold air on a winter's evening, and drenched with water. At times she would be incarcerated in the coal-cellar for twenty-four hours, and regaled at intervals with scourges, dry bread, and cold broccoli, or dragged through the house by the hair of her head. It was the dread of undergoing a threatened laceration from her master that caused her to fly from the place and seek shelter in some fields adjoining Trinity Church. There she was found by a woman named Scott, who conveyed her to her own house, where she was clothed and fed, and shortly afterwards taken to the magistrates, which led to the apprehension of the defendants. The chairman, after a short consultation with his brother magistrate, expressed his regret that he had not the power to commit them for trial at the Quarter Sessions, but inflicted the heaviest punishment the law allowed—a fine of £5 each. The fines were immediately paid, and the police proceeded to clear the court, but not till nearly an hour was the mob dispersed into the street below, where they awaited the issue of Mr. and Mrs. Brown with feverish excitement. Another hour elapsed, and then a cab was seen at the back of the hall, to which the crowd directed their steps, yelling in a most furious manner. The vehicle rolled on through Melville-street, accompanied by at least 300 persons, mostly females, uttering most discordant yells and execrations, and throwing missiles of every description at the objects of their wrath. In this state they reached their residence, into which, by a ruse, they ensconced themselves without molestation. But the mob were not to be disappointed of their revenge, and a regular attack was consequently made on the house at all points. Every square of glass was broken; the fences were in part down; and had it not been for the arrival of the police, the most desperate measures would have been resorted to. In the evening a body of constabulary guarded the premises. The gentleman and lady, it is believed, will take a final leave of Ryde in a few days.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, May 7, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

LORD NAAS, last night, brought forward his annual motion for a committee of the whole House on the mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits in bond, which he described as very vexatious to the distiller without advantage to the revenue. The motion, he reminded the House, had been twice before affirmed, and was negatived last year only by a majority of one. Mr. J. WILSON replied, with copious details of figures, showing the prosperity of the trade. The motion was supported by Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. GROGAN, Mr. HUME, Colonel DUNNE, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. ALEXANDER HASTIE; and opposed by Mr. CARTER, Mr. M. GIBSON, Sir G. CLERK, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion, and was replied to by Mr. DISRAELI.

The House having divided, the numbers were equal—159 on either side; whereupon the Speaker, according to usage, to afford an opportunity for another division in the committee, gave the casting vote in favour of the motion.

Mr. ROEBUCK put it to the noble lord whether, after this fourth defeat, it was wise or politic to retain the Government. If the House was so blind to the interests of the country as to keep Ministers in that state, let the House bear the responsibility; but the noble lord, out of regard for his own personal character, should not lend his authority to such a state of things.

LORD J. RUSSELL replied, amidst the cheers of his supporters, that he respectfully declined the advice tendered to him by Mr. Roebuck with respect to his

personal character—thanking him for his good intention, he should take care of it himself. The course which the Government ought to take upon such an occasion was a matter of very grave import. Resignation of Government involved very serious consequences. All he could say was that he trusted those who generally supported the present Ministers would give them credit for weighing the situation they were in, and would believe that whilst they were not disposed, on the one hand, to allow the character of the Government to be impaired, they would not, on the other hand, through a sense of defeat, take the hasty course of immediately resigning office.

The House then went into committee; but after an attempt to take another division upon the resolution, the Chairman was ordered to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

AYLESBURY, ST. ALBANS, AND THE FALKIRK BURGHS.

On the motion of Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, a select committee was appointed to consider the matters alleged in the petitions of T. H. Bradford and John Strutt, respecting the Aylesbury election.

Mr. E. ELLICE moved for leave to bring in a bill appointing commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in the borough of St. Albans, and gave a short history, from the revelations made before the election committee, of the condition of that constituency.

Mr. COBDEN moved to add the words, "and of bribery, treating, and corruption in the Falkirk district of burghs;" in support of which he read accounts of alleged disorders and malpractices at the last and preceding elections. There was no precedent for the abominations which had taken place at the last election, and he asked who would occupy seats in that House if the passage to them was to be through gin-houses? He would prefer living under an oligarchy or a despotism.

Mr. BAIRD disconnected himself from the transactions which Mr. Cobden had alleged to have taken place at his election, the petition against which had been withdrawn.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. ELLICE, and Mr. BANKES, and LORD JOHN RUSSELL, objected to sending the two subjects to one commission of inquiry. Mr. ROEBUCK supported the amendment, but on Mr. HUME's advice it was withdrawn.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of ARGYLL presented nearly 100 petitions, amongst which was one from Glasgow, signed by 56,000 persons, against Papal aggression. Similar petitions were presented by Lord FEVERSHAM, and other noble lords.

THE IRISH CONVICTS.—In reply to an inquiry by Mr. ANSTEE, Mr. HAWES stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land had withdrawn the tickets of leave which had been granted to the three prisoners, M'Manus, O'Doherty, and O'Donoghue, in consequence of their misconduct in direct disobedience of the regulations, and deliberately leaving their districts without leave, and had sentenced them to certain terms of imprisonment.

NATIONAL POOR-RATE.—Mr. GRANTLEY BERNLEY moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee that day week, to consider the alleviation of the burdens suffered by the agricultural interest, by substituting parochial for an equalized poor-rate in England and Wales not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the pound, subject to local government. Mr. BALDWIN opposed an array of economical and social arguments; and the motion was withdrawn.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—The Exhibition Commissioners are not the only parties who would "ignore" the existence of Anti-state-churchism; for I observe that the lists of May meetings published by the Tract Society, *Evangelical Magazine*, and *Christian Times*, and by Messrs. Baxter, all omit the annual meeting of the Anti-state-church Association. I will also venture to assert, that among the announcements made from Dissenting pulpits yesterday, there was, in many cases, a similar omission. The fact is worth noting, as an indication of the kind of influences against which the supporters of the society have to contend, and as an incentive to a corresponding degree of determination and activity in resisting them.

London, Monday.

Yours respectfully,
STADFAST.

The Queen held a Drawing-room yesterday, at St. James's Palace.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Yesterday a large number of visitors were present in the Glass Palace, and it is said that upwards of 8,000 of them belonged to the class who paid five shillings each at the gates for their admission. An equal number of visitors, it is stated, paid in the same way on the previous day, and if these assertions are to be relied upon, the two first days of what may be called the "public exhibition" (as distinguished from the admission of the wealthier season-ticket holders) must have produced about £4,000, a noble addition to the funds, and one that betokens a speedy liquidation of any liabilities that may have been hanging over the Crystal Palace.

The FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE received this morning is unimportant.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, May 7, 1851.

With Wheat and Oats we are well supplied this week, but there is not much of other grain or flour.

For Spring Corn the trade is pretty good, but Wheat and Flour continue dull.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,560 qrs.; Foreign, 12,320 qrs. Barley—English, 240 qrs.; Foreign, 1,660 qrs. Oats—English, 1,050 qrs.; Irish, 800 qrs.; Foreign, 17,080 qrs. Flour—English, 920; Foreign, 2,130 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 6d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An article on the State-church, at Liverpool, is unavoidably postponed till next week, in consequence of the crowded state of our columns, and also an interesting letter from our correspondent at Canada, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

A second edition of the *Nonconformist* will be published to-morrow afternoon, containing a full report of the meeting of the Council of the Anti-state-church Association held to-day, and of the public meeting this evening. To be had of the Publishers and all news agents.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851.

SUMMARY.

THE leading event of the week—of the year—possibly, regarded in its ultimate consequences, of the age, is the opening of the Great Exhibition on Thursday last. Few of our readers will need to be informed that the State ceremonial passed off as happily as could have been wished by those most deeply interested in the success of this enterprise. London literally emptied itself into the parks on this occasion. Such a multitude of people of all classes and all countries, were never before, perhaps, assembled together—such interminable strings of vehicles never. And yet scarcely an accident is recorded. Good-humour predominated. The bearing of the immense throng harmonized well with the occasion. The weather was favourable. The Queen was in the best of spirits. Loyalty, gladness, wonder, and good-will, were everywhere exuberant. Inside the Crystal Palace, interest and emotion were still more intense. They who entered the building with vague misgivings of disaster, left it with enthusiastic self-gratulation at having been fortunate enough to be present. And now, the magnificent attraction is open to the public. Mystery is over. Expectation is more than realized. The daring experiment proves a successful one—happy omen, we would fain believe, of the future! Description and comment we have reserved for other columns.

We had anticipated for the House of Commons a holiday on the first of May. Some of them begged hard for it—but Lord John Russell was inexorable. Perhaps he has suffered some twinges of conscience in an occasional retrospect of the public time already wasted under his mismanagement—or perhaps he felt that the history of his connexion with the question of Jewish emancipation loudly called for some unusual display of energy and determination on his part, to disperse gathering suspicions of his sincerity. Whatever the motive, the noble lord was firm to his purpose, the consequence of which was, that the second reading of his measure for adapting the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament of the Jewish profession, took place in a thin House, was languidly discussed, and was affirmed by a much smaller majority than heretofore. The result is, we fear, inevitable. The Lords, who, under the teaching of episcopal exclusiveness, dislike the bill, and have small favour for its author, will take heart to throw it out, and throw over the final decision of the matter to the chances of the next general election. We venture to predict that Baron Rothschild will not take his seat for the City during the present Parliament.

On Thursday morning, the Ministers of State, in their Court costume, and surrounding their Sovereign in the Crystal Palace, may have felt, naturally enough, some pride in their position. On Friday night, they were doomed to taste anew the bitter cup of humiliation. The always unfortunate Chancellor of the Exchequer led the House into committee on his Income-tax Bill. Government insisted upon having a renewal of the tax, all its inequalities being left unmodified, for three years longer. Mr. Hume proposed to grant it for one year only, and meanwhile to ascertain, by the labours of a select committee of inquiry, whether the impost might not be made more equal in its

pressure, and more conformable to even-handed justice. Looking at the nature of this proposition before the discussion, we certainly should have concluded, without hesitation, that it was both timely and wise. It chanced, however, that the whole Protectionist party came to a similar conclusion, or believed that in helping to carry the amendment they would be preparing the way for a future re-imposition of an import duty on foreign corn. This seems to have alarmed Mr. Cobden, and to have scared him from his customary firmness. He reproached Mr. Hume for having brought forward the question in the only shape in which it was at all likely to succeed, and, in opposition to the designs of the Protectionists, advocated and voted for, as did some of his colleagues, the passing of the bill for three years, iniquitously unfair as are its provisions. Now, we do not think Mr. Hume was justly open to rebuke, and we are sure Mr. Cobden's speech was not so clear as his speeches ordinarily are, in its logic. He laid himself open to severe taunts—and what is worse, he did so needlessly. Mr. Hume's amendment was carried against Ministers by a majority of fourteen—and after consultation, Government have announced by the mouth of Lord John Russell, their reluctant acquiescence in the House's decision. We are certainly not surprised that the representatives of "the Manchester School" should be tremblingly alive to the peril to which any serious change in our financial arrangements just now may expose our Free-trade policy. But we do think it very unwise in them so far to betray their fears as to the continuance of that policy, and their misgivings as to the power of the people to enforce it, as to openly favour the perpetuation of a grievous wrong, lest any successful attempt to remove it might forward the designs of the Protectionists. They embolden their adversaries by this timid line of tactics, and they weaken, at the same time, their own moral influence. Until now, we have always admired their general straightforwardness and unswerving courage—and sorry, very sorry should we be, for the sake of the interests especially committed to their guardianship, that they should be misled by their anxieties into the adoption of courses which require special pleading to justify, and which suit but ill with their habits or their fame.

The select committee on Church-rates has been appointed, and, so far as we can judge, it will prove useful in eliciting and arranging information on this topic. We believe the expenses of the witnesses examined before it will be defrayed from public sources—and we trust the opportunity will be embraced by those who have valuable facts to detail in illustration of the peculiar evils of the system, to enlighten the committee by tendering their evidence. Little as we may anticipate from this inquiry in regard to immediate legislation, it is desirable to render it as complete in its results as possible. The hitch in the Income-tax Bill has further postponed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill for another week. It bids fair to last through the session, and, perhaps, to be so increased in stringency by the Lords, as ultimately to compel its rejection by Ministers, or their own resignation. Lord John is not happy in his ecclesiastical policy. He is bold and dogged where he ought to be cautious—timid and vacillating where it behoves him to be firm. The Bishop of Exeter is to have his synod—which the Premier says, will be, in reality, no synod. The law-officers of the Crown have agreed that it cannot legally be prevented. Here, then, is a delightful spectacle! A whole diocese of the political church summoned for the express purpose of casting contempt on a decision pronounced by the highest legal tribunal with the concurrence of the two archbishops, and a suffragan allowed to publicly excommunicate his ecclesiastical superior as a *fautor* of heresy—and no remedy! If such daring defiance of the spirit of English law had been ventured on by obscure Nonconformists, we wonder whether the Attorney and Solicitor-General would have given a similar opinion. When Exeter's example proves contagious, and irremediable mischief has been done, our statesmen, we suppose, will discover the necessity of doing something very vigorous. As usual their vigour will come too late, when it can only exasperate the evil it seeks to remove.

Another Protectionist demonstration—a most formidable one, if we are to believe in such affairs—overflowing Drury-lane Theatre, and filling St. Martin's Hall. Such gatherings of the suffering and discontented, especially at this season of the year, and just at the period of the opening of the Great Exhibition, are but sorry indices of the public will. They are rather to be smiled at than feared when their chief characteristics are a rotten cause, sophistical speeches, and the absence of the leaders of party. Even then, however, they might prove embarrassing did they but engage a large amount of popular sympathy. But after a few years' experience by the people of the advantages of cheap bread and full employment, it will take a more potent conjuror than the Duke of Richmond to persuade them to return to restricted commerce

and high prices. The hopes of the farmers are being incautiously wound up by selfish or short-sighted landlordism. Disappointment is certain—and then, by just so much as the farmers' expectations were raised, will their political sympathies drop—and in a year or two the most determined and extreme reformers and economists will be the great body of agricultural tenants-at-will. The Duke and his colleagues are but "sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind."

A frightful railway accident in Cheshire illustrates once more, with painful vividness, the importance of placing legal responsibility on some more influential parties in these undertakings than superintendents, station-masters, engineers, and stokers. The shocking details are recorded in another column. On reading them, we must confess our impression to have been anything but surprise at the accident. We reserve comment, however, until the coroner's inquest have returned their verdict.

The same week which has been rendered memorable by the inauguration of "The Palace of Voluntaryism," as Mr. Burnet not inappropriately termed it, has been marked by the meetings of the first of those Christian combinations which are not less indicative of the power of religious willingness, and have given a peculiar significance to the month of May in the great metropolis. The anniversary meetings of the Baptist denomination are reported elsewhere, at as great a length as other demands upon our space would permit. None of them can, at the present moment, boast of so large a measure of success as could be desired—all of them have reason to complain of a falling-off in their resources, and of their receipts being unequal to their expenditure. Still, on the whole, the interest of the meetings was well sustained, and a tone of confidence and encouragement in the ascendant. The Report of the Home Missionary Society reviews what has been done during the past ten years, and affords many encouraging results of its usefulness. Especially deserving of attention by all Christians is the sound advice of Mr. Peto, who occupied the chair, to cast aside conventional forms, and to send abroad their agents to preach the gospel anywhere and everywhere, rather than misdirect their energies "in attempting to resuscitate falling causes." How much more effectual for good would the resources supplied by the liberality of the Christians of Great Britain for the evangelization of their countrymen, under the blessing of God, become, were they more wisely directed to the end in view, and not so much frittered away upon costly machinery. In consequence of the falling-off in its income, the Baptist Irish Society has been obliged largely to curtail its operations, and is still considerably in debt. The committee complain that the anti-Papal agitation has considerably diminished its resources; and we have no doubt that it will tell in another way—in materially affecting the success of missionary labours in Ireland. It is not by fomenting sectarian strife, and directing attention so exclusively at theological error, but rather by preaching the pure and simple gospel, which is powerful to save, that the human heart will be brought into harmony with the Divine will. The Baptist Foreign Mission meeting was noticeable for two things—the highly encouraging reports of the prospect of Christian missions in India, and the free and amicable discussions at the members' meeting of the policy of changes in its constitution. The latter is at least a good sign, and calculated to strengthen the confidence of the supporters of the society in its future management.

The Voluntary School Association, whose annual meeting was also held last week, appears to suffer from the lukewarm zeal of its friends, but although its resources are small, the treasurer was able to report a considerable balance in hand. It is a matter for great regret that an institution of so unexceptionable and useful a character does not meet with a larger measure of public support. No doubt the efforts of those who have the will and the means to promote the spread of education are, to a great extent, absorbed in their own localities, but how important is it to provide not only suitable buildings, but efficient schoolmasters for the rising generation. This is a want so keenly felt that we cannot but rejoice at the prominent attention given by several speakers at the meeting, to the question of an amalgamation with the Congregational Board of Education. The negotiations with that view have at present failed, but we would fain hope that a reconsideration of the subject will discover a common ground on which the two societies can merge their differences, and cordially unite in the great object of supplying, at a less expense, more efficient teachers of the young, as well as of better distributing that aid to infant educational efforts, which the liberality of more flourishing localities and of individual munificence can supply.

INAUGURATION OF INDUSTRY.

YES! Industry has at length obtained an inauguration—a solemn investiture with new dignity—a consecration to honours awarded to it by the common consent of all nations. The power to

construct has eclipsed the power to destroy, and to dispense a blessing is pronounced to be worthy of higher admiration than to wield a curse. Labour rises from its undeserved degradation. Nobles, statesmen, potentates, do homage to work, and the world rejoices to enter upon a new era.

Of the spectacle we witnessed on the 1st of May, we say nothing here. To the senses it was far less suggestive than to the mind—addressed itself less powerfully to the perceptive than to the reflective faculties. Not that the show, even as a show, was unimpressive. The building, so vast, so symmetrical, so full of light—the artistic arrangement of its multifarious contents—the gay setting of these industrial treasures—the immense concourse of people, comprising so many of the fair, in every variety of costume—the presence of royalty in family guise—the pealing music—the religious solemnities—the stately procession—and, finally, the universal pleasedness of the throng—constituted a display which none who beheld it will be able to forget. It asked subsequent musing over in order to its full realization. It could not be comprehended but by an ulterior process of thought. One understood it better, and felt it more, when the splendid pageant was gone, when the scene of attractions was left, and when, in calmness and solitude, memory instead of sense discharged its functions. Then, when previous bewilderment had subsided, and reason's eye was clear and steady, the ceremonial stood out before it in all its impressiveness—and the pleasing emotions stirred by it, if less tumultuous, were stronger and deeper than those excited by the reality itself.

But the moral aspects of this inauguration of Industry were the chief sources of its power to charm and to subdue. It was a proclamation to every listening ear and heart that humanity moves forward—and a guarantee that all the great truths it typified—the dignity of labour, the peace, unity, and brotherhood of nations, and their mutual rivalry only where rivalry is a virtue—are in actual course of fulfilment. The type would never have appeared but as an imperfect expression of a prevailing sentiment—and even if some have rejoiced in it hypocritically, their very hypocrisy proves the breadth and depth of the sentiment to which they have done external but insincere homage. The Great Exhibition, then, is but a sign of the mind of the age—and, even as grammar comes after language, and government after man, so this imposing type of international oneness is but the shadow of a preceding conviction and desire, which as they grow will find for themselves a truer, a grander, and a more permanent embodiment. For the first time since the dispersion, the nations of the earth have given harmonious and articulate utterance to the sublime aspiration "that they all may be one." As yet their accent may be faltering, and their voice but faint—nevertheless, they speak what is in them, and that sufficiently reveals whence they come, and whither they tend. This we imagine to have been the principal impression left upon the minds of the thoughtful by the solemn ceremonial of Thursday last. It betokened distinctly enough that the destiny of mankind, as a race, is onward and upward—that the silent and indirect teachings of Christianity have not been in vain—that it is slowly but surely evolving its own benign idea—and that as surely as sign precedes event, and type is followed by antitype, so surely may the day be anticipated when in a higher sense than any yet expressed, peace, unity, and brotherhood, shall be the portion of all nations employed in reciprocal benefits, and consecrated by religion. Mankind will have then recovered its long lost inheritance.

We are entering upon a new era—let us guard against an over-estimate of its glory! As compared with that which is just closing, we may fitly rejoice in it as a great advance. The world which now pays to industry, and to inventive and constructive skill, that honour which it was wont to bestow upon successful warfare, and which turns from the soldier to adorn with a wreath of fame the artisan, must needs have improved. But, after all, an age which exults in the products of mechanical and commercial craft as its highest good, is not a very elevated one. The danger is, lest the Great Exhibition should induce us to say, as if we had reached the summit of our destiny, "It is good to be here." It is not good to remain here. The loftiest excellence in this kind is very far below what the nations may successfully aspire to. Men may fashion matter so cunningly as almost to repeal in their behalf the main restrictions of nature, and yet fail to develop the nobler powers of their being. Intellect may vindicate its claim to pre-eminence over brute force, and yet leave the higher claims of the moral and spiritual unrecognised. We would not withhold the honour due to our Wattses and Arkwrights, our Stephensons and Brunels, our Hendersons and Paxtons. But when they have done their best, they have done nothing more than to render man's habitation more commodious. Meanwhile, man himself wants caring for (and will, doubtless, be cared for all the better, as his circumstances improve)—of this society

will be very apt, as it has been, to lose sight. Whilst the bulk of the peoples of the earth are ignorant, immoral, unenfranchised, and unspiritual, much remains to be done for them besides honouring their industry, and increasing their commodities.

We feel, however, that the present moment is hardly the most suitable for pursuing, at any length, this cautionary strain. The full pleasure we enjoyed on Thursday last, and which, to some extent, we hope to enjoy repeatedly, reminds us that expressions of gratitude are due to many, and ought, as they will, be tendered with cordiality. To the Prince Consort, who originated this magnificent affair, and whose deep interest in it, whilst it has reflected the highest honour on himself, has done so much to drag it through its earlier difficulties—to our gracious Queen, who so warmly espoused the project of her husband, and who, at considerable personal sacrifices, lent her high patronage to give it success—to the numerous band of gentlemen, Royal Commissioners, Executive Committee, and others, whose labours, anxieties, and patience have been so largely drawn upon for many months past, to make this Exhibition worthy of our country and our age—to those who cheerfully risked heavy pecuniary responsibilities, in the faith that an enlightened public spirit would eventually bear them harmless—to the numerous exhibitors, who, from all parts of the kingdom, and from all climes of the earth, have been at the expense of spreading out before us the best fruits of their industry, skill, and taste—and to Mr. Paxton, the architect of the magic building, and Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors, who, in so marvellously short a time, gave reality to his splendid conception—public thanks are eminently due, and will be felt, if not uttered, we trust, by every individual of the millions who visit the Great Exhibition. Never with more heartfelt earnestness have we offered our humble meed of gratitude, than we now do to each and all—and devoutly do we bless the Great Ruler of all worlds that he has put the thought of this work into the hearts of his creatures, and has, in his gracious Providence, permitted and enabled them to work it out to so successful a result.

FLIES IN THE OINTMENT.

IN the absence of any strictly political topic pressing for remark, we may here enlarge upon a thought thrown out above; and enforce the warning against an excess of gratulation, by dwelling upon some two or three facts that may make us blush with regretful shame.

We exult in the event of the last week as a monument of progress, a pledge of universal amity, and the crowning triumph of intelligence. We measure our age by the standard of its greatest fact, with the age of the Pyramids, with that of the Plantagenets, or with that of the Georges. We contrast the erection of Titanic structures by manual and slave labour, to gratify the pride or superstition of kings, with the construction of a vaster edifice by willing hands for the universal enjoyment. We remember that in the tournaments of the middle ages it was brute strength and gladiatorial skill that drew the concourse and gained the crown. We look back on the days of our fathers, when this island was, like a besieged town, one great arsenal, and we laud the prolonged peace which has permitted its transformation into a city needing no protection from walls or gates. Continuing our retrospect and comparison, we think of the controversies and struggles of the last generation—the war of opinions and interests which succeeded to that of nations, and rejoice that it is likewise hushed. We imagine England, so to speak, baptized with the spirit of unity; and the precious unction streaming from the head even to the skirts of the raiment.

But there are flies in our ointment; and, as usual, they are the more noisome for their embalment. Untoward facts tell us to our face that our progress is an incomplete circle, our domestic peace hollow as the drum that beats to war, and our homage to intelligence rather a holiday pageant than a habitual rendering of justice. Talk of progress, of settled controversies, of reconciled classes—why, have not corn and Catholics been the watchwords of contention this century and a half? and are they not to-day distracting us? Commercial, civil, and religious liberty—are not these still in dispute, though Huskisson and Peel have lived, and Russell reigns? Is not the oldest interest of the nation—the agricultural—inflamed with real or imaginary wrongs and admitted distress? Is not the admission of the Jews to civil rights a question which this Parliament may not solve? Are not a third part of our fellow-subjects in legal rebellion against what they call a revival of penal laws, and what is certainly a return to religious intolerance in legislation? If in these things there be unreality and exaggeration, there can be none in the fact, that industry and intelligence are virtually ignored by the laws of the country which has just done State honour to both—that industry is under a net-work of excise regulations; the diffusion of knowledge hindered by

ingenious statutes; and that the practice of one and the possession of the other, do not procure for a man the rights of citizenship, if, withal, his habitation do not figure at a certain sum upon the parish rate-book.

We might indefinitely extend this lesson of the day, if we took within our illustrations the social anomalies that meet us at every step from here to the spot from whence these thoughts have radiated—corrupting luxury and degrading want; the enervating idleness of wealth, and the consuming anxiety of ill-requited, incessant, or uncertain toil; the "full cathedral service," and the untaught heathen crowd. But we have shown enough for our purpose—we have introduced the monitory spectre to the banquet, and may now dismiss the unseemly presence. We shall have missed one object if we have made any sceptical of real improvement on the past, or less hopeful for the future. Let us distrust ourselves only to have the more faith in Providence—be discontented only to be more aspiring. Let us (to be precise and practical) add to the maintenance of free-trade, whatever is its logical or necessary supplement—prevent the restoration of sectarian intolerance, by destroying that which is its embodiment and memorial—and accept gladly the perfect freedom of the press and the enfranchisement of man, whether they stand to each other as cause or effect, and come in whole or in part. So may it come to pass within the half-century auspiciously commenced, that beneath "yon blue sky above us bent"—as now beneath the crystal roof of the Industrial Palace—all religious classes and social interests may meet on the broad floor of mutual recognition, and be blended in conscious, happy unity.

AN UNPLEASANT CONTINGENCY.

CONTINENTAL revolutions have lately been greatly at a discount, and foreign politics have ceased to occupy any large share of public attention amongst us. We have been watching, with a kind of sleepy curiosity, the contests of the French President and Chamber, the struggle for ascendancy between Austria and Prussia, the consolidation of constitutionalism in Piedmont, the tottering state of despotism in Italy, and the vicissitudes of Spanish statesmen, but the news of a Portuguese revolution arouses us at once from lethargy, and appeals not so much to our sympathies as our pockets. Poor John Bull! It is not sufficient that his colonies are always pulling at his purse, and that, too, at a time when he can boast of a little surplus, but his continental friends keep him in a perpetual fluster. "The state of Europe" will not allow of retrenchment, and how often are his savings snatched from his grasp by exacting allies. Poor fellow, he cannot call the money that he has in his pocket his own! His financial prosperity may be any day reversed by a call from her most Catholic Majesty, Queen Donna Maria, of Portugal, who is best known to the British people as a sovereign who has not been happy in domestic life, who has a strange aversion to paying her debts, and as a fast friend of a political juggler yclept the Count de Thomar, *alias* Costa Cabral. We are not joking. It is a positive, perhaps imminent contingency. The surplus in perspective may any day be squandered in upholding the throne of this worthless sovereign, and paving the way for the re-return of her audacious favourite. Our foreign policy binds us to protect the throne of Donna Maria, the constitutional sovereign of Portugal, who has a knack of ruling without Parliaments while acknowledging their legality, and who can do evil as she lists because she can always fall back upon British protection. It certainly sounds oddly enough, but it is not the less true, that the taxes paid by the people of England are ever liable to be invested in the cause of Portuguese despotism, and that that possibility is a perennial source of political wrong and misgovernment in the Peninsular state.

The announcement of another insurrection in Portugal, therefore, instinctively makes us clap our hands on our pockets, as we did when the Kafir war was announced—perhaps with the same result. We will not weary our readers with the details of this sudden event. Suffice it to say, that Marshal Saldanha, who was once at the helm of the state, but has been a long time out of office, attempted to excite a military rebellion, with the object of unseating the Count de Thomar—probably of replacing him. He seems somewhat to have miscalculated his chances of success, and was about making his escape into Spain, when a lucky accident brought about a military *pronunciamento* in Oporto, and placed the second city of the kingdom in his possession. How far the Septembrist or democratic party aided in this unexpected result, is uncertain. Its effects at Lisbon appear to have been decisive. Costa Cabral resigned and fled, and although the Queen attempted to reconstruct an administration under the Duke of Terceira, with a view to his recruiting some of the elements of the Cabralist party, there can be little doubt of his failure, and equally little doubt that the Marshal is virtually master of the Government. That he will

use his newly-acquired power for the good of the country we cannot persuade ourselves, unless he find that his democratic allies are too powerful to be resisted. The abuses of the late Government appear to have been carried to such an intolerable pitch, that the whole country was full of discontent; and now that public feeling is aroused, it may not be appeased with the simple dismissal of the odious Costa Cabral.

We have no doubt that the progress of events in Portugal will be watched with great interest by us—her unfortunate allies. Whatever be the result, we shall probably be losers rather than gainers. If the Septembrists carry the day, our Foreign Secretary, "the friend of continental freedom," will no doubt feel in duty bound to employ force to reinstate this troublesome Queen. But if the latter reasserts her authority, we may, perhaps, look for the usual result of Portuguese restorations—a raising of the tariff against British imports. Our intervention policy, especially in Portugal, has invariably, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, gained us "more kicks than halfpence," and we have no doubt it will be so again. Happily the evil is working its own cure. Non-intervention is becoming a popular principle even with Tories, and a further interference in Portugal would probably give the death-blow to this mischievous relic of the old foreign policy of this country. A fleet in the Tagus is no doubt a very picturesque object, but we can easily imagine that the British people would willingly forego such an indication of their might, if they could thereby secure a reduction of the tea-duty, or a repeal of the taxes on knowledge.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—EIGHT LIVES LOST.—A fearful collision took place on the Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway, between trains running from Chester to Manchester, on Wednesday evening. Three very long and crowded trains left Chester in the evening for Manchester; and the locomotive power of the first train being insufficient for the weight behind, it came to a stand-still in the long tunnel between Frodsham and Sutton—about a mile and a half in length. A second train ran into them soon afterwards, but was fortunately going at so slow a pace that but a few persons were hurt by the collision. The third train appears to have come up and run into the second at a fearful speed. After the accident the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed, on account of the utter darkness in the tunnel. The cries of "Murder" and "Help" were frightful. People were seeking wives, husbands, and friends, in all directions, and running about in the greatest alarm for some time. At or near the end of the train was an open truck, crowded with a great number of people standing, which the engine must have struck, and over which it was supposed to have passed. One man was thrown entirely out of that carriage upon the roof of a covered carriage, and said how he escaped God only knew. From inquiries at Frodsham, about two miles from the tunnel, it was ascertained that the number of persons killed was eight, including Mrs. Ridgway, of Bolton, and Mr. Davidson, of Manchester. At the Sutton end of the tunnel a temporary hospital had been fitted up, but it could not be ascertained how many patients were there. There were about 1,500 people in the three trains; and, besides the persons killed, it is expected that at least thirty-five or forty have suffered severely from fractures of limbs. Mrs. Ridgway, it is said, was accompanied by her sister, and when killed was sitting with one hand clasped in the hands of her sister. One of her livery servants, riding behind the carriage, was also killed; and it appears surprising that any of the party escaped, for the carriage was on a truck at the back of the second train, and the truck was dashed to atoms. On Saturday, the coroner's inquest was held, and resumed on Monday, on the bodies of the following persons:—

1. Mrs. Agnes Wettenhall (or Withnall), widow of the late Major Wettenhall, Hon. East India service, aged 50.
2. Henry Anderson, paper hanger, of Manchester, aged 28.
3. James Newell, aged 14, of Over Whitley, Cheshire.
4. Thomas Vesty, aged 30, dyer, of Manchester.
5. John Davidson, aged 40, salesman, of Manchester.
6. Mr. Wilson, wine and spirit merchant, of Newton-le-Willows.

Only the five first-named sufferers died within the jurisdiction of the coroner in the present case (Mr. James Nicholson, of Warrington); and, consequently, the inquiry did not profess to extend to the cause of death of the sixth individual.

[Advertisement.]—**HALE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS**—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES.

THE SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.

On Wednesday, on the order for going into committee upon this bill, Mr. ANSTAY complained of the manner in which it had been dealt with in the select committee, and recommended the House not to adopt the measure, which, though bad enough when it went into the committee, had come out much worse. The only clause which recognised the principle that the poor should be protected against being compelled to work on Sunday had been expunged, and the effect of the bill would be to place the small tradesman at the mercy of policemen, who were to be clothed with judicial powers not touching the wealthier classes. Mr. Anstey argued at much length against the policy as well as the provisions of the bill, and moved that it be committed that day six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. B. WALL, who likewise complained of the course pursued by the select committee, which had precluded him from offering evidence adverse to the bill, and urged that a measure like this should not be local, but general.

Mr. LENNARD also opposed the bill, and moved that the debate be adjourned to that day fortnight, which was agreed to.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, the House met at six o'clock, and proceeded, on the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to discuss the second reading of his Jewish Disabilities Bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the motion. After commenting with some bitterness on the circumstances attending Baron Rothschild's presenting himself to take the oaths last session, and stating that his election was owing to gross bribery, which was only concealed by his agents being sent over to the continent, the hon. gentleman read a number of quotations with respect to the character of the Talmud, which, and not the Old Testament, he stated was the religion of Baron Rothschild, and which had been characterised as sapping the very foundation of morality. He declared that, if this measure were passed, the Divine blessing would be withdrawn from this country, as a measure clearly contrary to that passage of the New Testament which stated, that every spirit that confessed not that Jesus Christ was come in the flesh, was not of God, but was the spirit of antichrist. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. ROEBUCK said Mr. Newdegate's whole argument was that nobody should be admitted into this House who did not agree with him. Why, nobody agreed with him. If there was no other evidence for Christianity, but the fact of Mr. Newdegate believing it, he feared there would be very few Christians. The hon. gentleman had contended that they were, and ought to remain, a Christian Legislature. He wished he could see the evidence of that in their deeds, not in their professions—in acts of kindness, not in definitions of oaths. It was now admitted on all hands that oaths excluded only conscientious men, while infidels and hypocrites might be admitted in scores. But they had this effect—they gave to a weak man of bigoted disposition, narrow mind, little knowledge, and small power, the means of spitting his spite against better men than himself.

Mr. WIGRAM could not understand why, if the Jews were admitted to Parliament, a Mahomedan should be excluded.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL put it to Mr. Newdegate whether it was fair to hold up certain honourable members in the House as acting in opposition to the Scripture, when it was his boast, and the whole groundwork of his argument, that many members of this House, as at present constituted, held the Scripture in equal reverence. He turned with great pleasure from the speech of the hon. gentleman to that of Mr. Wigram, which was conceived in a very different spirit. At the same time, he was somewhat surprised at the argument of the hon. and learned gentleman, that the principle of this bill would justify the admission of Mahomedans as well as Jews. His honourable friend ought to know that at that moment a Mahomedan might be Governor-General of India; and if there were Mahomedans in England in the same condition as the Jews, they ought to be admitted to the same civil privileges. He then proceeded to argue that by the constitutional law of England every natural born Englishman was entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, and that the Jew was excluded from those privileges by the merest fragment of an accident in the far end of an oath. Referring to the magnificent spectacle which the metropolis had that day witnessed, he should regret indeed if the foreigners who were now assembled here should have cause to conclude that, whatever advance we might have made in the arts and sciences, we had fallen back in the art of government upon the bigotry and intolerance of a former age.

Sir R. H. INGLES combated the natural right of a Jew or any other person, in their capacity merely of citizens, to seats in this House; and he asked the Solicitor-General whether, in the assembly of 700,000 Englishmen which the metropolis had that day seen assembled under such auspicious circumstances, there were 5,000 individuals whose property qualified them for seats in the House? If the Jews were dissatisfied with the constitution of this country, they might leave it; nobody asked them to stay. He defended Mr. Newdegate from the attacks of Mr. Roebuck; and he left it to those who had heard both their

speeches to decide which of them had, in Mr. Roebuck's language, been "spitting spite."

Mr. JOHN ABEL SMITH defended himself from the attacks of Mr. Newdegate, and contended that Baron Rothschild, in coming to the table of the House, had strictly followed the precedent formerly set by Mr. Pease.

Mr. GOULBURN complained that this measure went further than any bill which had formerly been introduced on the subject. In former bills there were certain high offices of trust from which Jews were especially excluded; but in the present bill there was no reservation. A Jew might be appointed regent or guardian of the kingdom in the Sovereign's absence; he might be Lord Chancellor, and hold other offices, from which even Roman Catholics were excluded.

Mr. ANSTAY contended that the act of abjuration not having been renewed after the time of George III., there was, in strict law, no bar to the admission of the Jew; but as a doubt existed on this point, he thought the Government had acted wisely in bringing in a declaratory act, which this measure really was, to settle the point.

Colonel SIXTHORP charged Lord John Russell with attempting to steal a march upon the House by passing this measure under cover of the Crystal Palace, at which he excited the laughter of the House by declaring that he was not present—though that laughter was changed into indignation and general shouts of "Oh, oh," when he added that he was kept away by his duty to his God. The gallant colonel, however, declared that he would not be put down; and, after putting the question how a Jew could attend the House on a Saturday's meeting, he concluded by stating that, if this measure were to pass, and Jews, Mahomedans, and all sorts of anti-Christians were admitted, he should not be surprised if, some day or other, the devil were to come down as a supporter of the noble lord.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL recapitulated what had been done on this question last session, and argued that, as the House had all along showed the utmost deference to the rights of the House of Lords, and refused to take a single step in the matter without their concurrence, they were now entitled to expect that the House of Lords would, on the other hand, take into consideration the difficulties which pressed upon the Commons and the constituencies of the country. The hon. and learned member for Cambridge had contended that this House ought to take care and not to frame the qualification for its members in such a way as to lose the confidence of the country at large, which he contended they would do if they admitted the Jews to Parliament. But he thought the hon. and learned member had forgotten that the members of this House were themselves the representatives of the people, and were able to judge for themselves whether or not they were likely to lose the confidence of their constituents on this subject, and he challenged any one to show that a single member of this House had ever lost his election on account of supporting the admission of Jews to Parliament. He believed the opinion of the great majority of the country was in favour of this measure. He hoped that by passing it the House would declare that no citizen ought to be excluded from political privileges on account of his religious opinions.

The House then divided—

For the second reading..... 202
Against it 177

Majority..... 25

The result of the division was hailed with loud cheers by the minority.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SYNOD.

On Friday Mr. CHILDERS, in pursuance of a motion to that effect, called the attention of the Government to the announced intention of the Bishop of Exeter to hold what he called a diocesan synod. The hon. member read the Bishop's letter to his Archdeacons, and some passages of his pastoral; and then, amidst sympathizing exclamations, put it to her Majesty's Government, what they thought was likely to be the consequence of the step which the Bishop of Exeter intended to take, and asked how they were prepared to act with regard to the proposed synod.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken upon this subject, and that, as diocesan synods did not, like provincial synods, require the Royal writ, and as the Bishop of Exeter had expressly declared that it was not intended that the assembly of his clergy should enact canons or ordinances binding upon the Church, or do anything that could be construed into disobedience or disrespect towards the Crown, the meeting would not be unlawful by contravening the statute 28 Henry VIII.; though the term "synod" was a very unfortunate one (to use no harsher word), and entirely unknown, as employed by the Bishop, to the law of the land. With respect to the language which had been employed by the Bishop in his Pastoral Letter and other documents towards the Archbishop of Canterbury, to which Mr. Childers had referred, Lord John observed, it was well known that that most reverend prelate was a man of peculiar mildness and truly Christian spirit, and he (Lord John) was assured that, without the interposition of Parliament or the Government, he would so conduct himself as to merit that general veneration which he had hitherto secured; and that, whilst he would firmly assert his own opinions, and maintain what he believed to be the doctrines of his Church, he would never depart from his character by the use of unworthy language, or the interchange of epithets derogatory to the purity and holiness which belonged to his office [loud cheers].

Mr. HORSMAN thought that the consequence of the act proposed by the Bishop of Exeter would extend farther than the noble lord anticipated, and he would like to know from the Attorney-General whether it was not directly forbidden by the 73d canon, which provided that the clergy should not meet anywhere to consult upon any matter or course to be taken by them, or upon their motion or direction by any other parties, which might tend to the impeaching or depraving of the doctrine, government, or discipline of the Church of England.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was understood to say, that that canon applied more particularly to provincial (not to diocesan) synods. The act which it was thought the Bishop had offended against was the 24th and 25th of Henry VIII. The canon was either invalid or insufficient. All that the law officers could say at present was, that assuming the statement of the Bishop to be true, the assembly was not illegal.

LIMITATION OF THE PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX TO ONE YEAR.

On Friday, on the order of the day for going into committee on the property-tax bill, Mr. W. WILLIAMS urged the extension of the impost to Ireland—at least, to Irish official salaries. He was prevented, upon a point of order, from putting this proposition as a direct amendment, and did not divide in opposition to going into committee. Colonel SIBTHORP obtained an understanding that the committee would have power to introduce amendments. The SPEAKER then left the chair, and Mr. FRESHFIELD moved an amendment (the precise details he left with the Government), to secure a juster tariff of the tax upon life, and terminable, and industrial incomes.

Mr. HUME then moved the amendment of which he had given notice, by which the prolongation of the income-tax was to be granted only for a single year. Approving highly of the principle of direct taxation, yet he wished to employ that period in contriving, by the agency of a committee, to render its apportionment more just. Mr. MOWATT, and Mr. M'GREGOR, supported the amendment on the same grounds—Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, Mr. BUCK, and the Marquis of GRANBY, avowedly as Protectionists. Mr. CORDEN remarked upon the support which Mr. Hume would receive from the Protectionists as anything but evidence that the latter wished to render taxation more equitable as regarded the professional, trading, and working classes, whom Mr. Hume desired to relieve. On the contrary, the transparent policy of that party was to increase the burdens upon those classes. There were £15,000,000 of other taxes which he would remove before he abolished this impost, which, however, though right in its principle, he desired to revise. He urged all who did not wish to imperil free-trade to vote with him against the amendment. Mr. JACOB BELL (amid great laughter from the House) complained of the awkward position in which the friends of Ministers were placed, but announced that he should support the Government. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said the income-tax was essentially a temporary one, and there was nothing in the budget to make him anxious to render that tax permanent. But he was not so satisfied with the budget proposed by the Protection party as to be inclined to side with the policy they were, he thought unwisely, developing. He contended that the circumstances of the country rendered it impossible to deal with the income-tax in the way proposed by Mr. Hume, against whom he should therefore vote. Mr. W. MILES, on the contrary, thought Mr. Hume's proposition perfectly unobjectionable. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared that he had vainly striven to devise a better arrangement of the income-tax; but he did not consider that it was a question for a committee up stairs, but one of a broad character, and for the discussion of the whole House. Those who desired alterations in our financial system ought to see that no Chancellor of the Exchequer could be mad enough to propose any extensive fiscal changes with an income of £5,000,000 dependent upon an annual vote. He called upon all supporters of the present policy of the country to negative the amendment.

Mr. DISRAELI would support the amendment, mainly because the assessments proposed for the property-tax it was sought to renew were inequitable, and because it was possible to render them less so. He elicited enormous cheering by retorting upon Mr. Cobden with a quotation from one of that gentleman's speeches, made in 1845, in which he described the income-tax as a "fungus upon the tree of monopoly, and only rendered necessary by the corn-laws;" and satirized Mr. Bell as "the innocent member for St. Albans." Denying that the Protectionists had any intention of damaging "the commercial policy of the nation" by a side vote, he declared that their conduct that night was dictated by their sense of the private injustice and the political danger of the tax.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL severely censured the course Mr. Hume had taken, and dwelt upon the anomalous support he had succeeded in obtaining. There could be no doubt as to the views of the Protectionists, studiously as Mr. Disraeli had sought to conceal them. His lordship humorously compassionated Mr. Disraeli's difficulties with his indiscreet and eager followers, and prophesied that he would one day refuse "to march through Coventry" with such an insubordinate array. Controverting various Protectionist arguments, and vindicating his own former conduct in reference to the tax in question, he reminded the advocates of a corn-tax, that they must either run the risk of disappointing the agriculturists by doing little, or irritating the people by doing much. Referring to the opening of the Crystal Palace as chiefly gratifying, inasmuch as it exhibited a mighty mass of the humbler classes content, because be-

lieving that justice was done them, he warned the supporters of Protection against exciting a contrary belief among the thousands of the people. He then dwelt upon the impolicy of exposing such an enormous portion of the national revenue as was supplied by the income-tax to the chances of an annual vote, and described such a course as fraught with danger to the institutions of the country.

Mr. MUNTZ could not see upon what principle the House was to give the granting of this tax out of its own hands. Mr. GRACH opposed Mr. Hume's amendment, and thought that such a question as that of the income-tax ought not to be debated year by year. Mr. ROXBURGH intended to support Mr. Hume, and characterised Lord John Russell's speech as an unfair one. No tax was so bitterly unjust as this, and the noble lord had no right to charge those who condemned it with being enemies of free-trade policy. He acquitted the Protectionists of any sinister views in voting against the permanence of such an impost, but declared that he should be very glad to see the present Ministry in opposition, for which they were cut out, and in which they served their country far better than on the Treasury benches.

Mr. HUME replied, and the Committee divided. The numbers were:—

For Mr. Hume's amendment. 244
Against it 230

Majority against Government. . . 14

Tremendous cheering followed this announcement.

The House having resumed, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he should propose to go on with the Committee on Monday, instead of proceeding (as originally intended) with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The cheering was then renewed, and mingled with laughter.

In a committee of the House on Monday evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced the assent of the Government to the vote of Friday night—though his opinion was unaltered as to its wisdom. They would accept the renewal of the income-tax for one year, and coincide in the appointment of a select committee thoroughly to investigate its details. Mr. DISRAELI was willing under these circumstances to waive the various amendments proposed; and induced Colonel Sibthorp to postpone his motion respecting the income of tenant farmers. The bill, therefore, passed through committee, and the House resumed.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.

On the order of the day for going into committee of supply, Lord JOHN RUSSELL detailed the arrangements and reductions which the Government had agreed to effect in compliance with the recommendations of the select committee upon official salaries. Considering the laborious attention required, the vast responsibility incurred, and the heterogeneous character of the business to be transacted by the servants of the public, he deprecated overloading the various departments with work, or accumulating several offices upon one individual, as very unwise economy. It would be equally unwise to trust official affairs to an unpaid and honorary staff, since that would limit the holding of those offices to men of fortune, and restrict the range of administrative talent. He also wished to avoid any tendency to create a special class, analogous to the *bureaucrat* class in France, who turned the official service of the country into a profession. He then detailed the recommendations of the committee with relation to the Cabinet, the Treasury, the War-office, the Mint, the Poor-law Board, the judicial, and the diplomatic departments. With some of these recommendations the Government intended to comply, with others he stated their reasons for refusing compliance. Among the chief reductions to which they were agreed were the following—The Junior Lords of the Treasury to receive £1,000 per annum, instead of £1,200; the two secretaries, £2,000, instead of £2,500. The Railway Department to be again united with the Board of Trade. The Mastership of the Mint had already been made a non-political office and offered to Sir John Herchel. The offices of Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade to be united, with a reduction of £500 in the salary now received. The Junior Lords of the Admiralty to have £1,000 in place of £1,200; but the privilege of residence not to be withdrawn from the lords now in the enjoyment of it. With respect to the judicial salaries, the noble lord said he had already made provision for a modification of the Lord Chancellor's income in a bill now before the House; by which his present receipts of £12,000 were diminished to £10,000; and the Master of the Rolls was to receive £6,000 instead of £7,000 per annum. Referring to Lord Palmerston for fuller explanations, Lord John outlined the changes proposed in the diplomatic service, by which the British representative at Paris—to whom it was judged politic to continue the dignity of ambassador—was to have his £10,000 a-year cut down to £8,000. Turkey, also, was still to have an ambassador, in whose income no change was designed. The ambassador at Vienna had already been turned into an envoy, and some retrenchment thereby effected. To the proposition to unite in one the various German missions, he found a temporary objection in the distracted state of continental politics, but thought it possible to dispense with one of the missions now maintained in Italy, and suggested that the minister now at Florence might fulfil the duties of diplomatic envoy at Rome, if an official intercourse was established between our court and the Vatican. Lord John concluded by describing the innumerable

labours, cares, and anxieties, inevitable to the due performance of high public duties, and submitted that the national interests were far more deeply concerned in having the work done well than done cheaply. It was not so much the salary as the service on which a real benefit to the public might be secured.

Mr. URQUHART expressed his pleasure at the reductions in the diplomatic expenditure, though they did not go far enough. Mr. CORDEN coincided in believing that the staff of envoys and ministers was kept up on much too large a scale, and referred to the United States as a model which we might imitate with advantage in this respect. Lord PALMERSTON vindicated the importance of our diplomatic relationships, and the necessity of maintaining them on a footing of dignity. The saving of £2,000 a-year on Lord Normanby's salary would be followed by a necessary diminution in the hospitalities shown to English travellers by that noble lord. Russia, it was true, had no ambassador in Paris, and yet exercised considerable influence there; but this arose from her geographical position as a dangerous neighbour to Turkey, and her vast military strength. The severe economy practised by the United States towards their diplomatic officials was a matter of regret among the Americans themselves. Summing up a retrenchment of £7,000 a-year that had been accomplished in this department, Lord Palmerston reiterated some of the observations offered by the Prime Minister respecting the injury that must follow an unthrifty economy, which would keep men of talent from entering the public service.

Mr. HUME then moved an amendment to effect a gradual diminution in the number of admirals from 150 to 100; which, after some observations from Captain PEARCE, Captain BOLDBRO, and Sir T. BARING, was withdrawn.

Mr. FREWEN moved, that an address be presented to her Majesty, stating the great distress endured by the hop-growers of Sussex, and that it was quite out of their power to pay the duty upon the crop of 1850. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied the title of the hop-planters to any special consideration. They enjoyed a practical monopoly of the trade, and got very long credit from the Government for the duty. It was their own fault that they had increased the produce of the article much beyond the demand. After a prolonged discussion, in which Mr. BASS, Mr. LAW HODGES, Mr. DISRAELI, Lord J. MANNERS, and Lord J. RUSSELL, took part, the amendment was negatived by consent.

The House then went into committee of supply for the naval service, but after some time had been expended in remonstrances between Sir T. BARING and Mr. HUME, the House resumed, without any vote having been passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.—On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the House of Commons adopted, on Wednesday, an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to issue a royal proclamation, with a reward, for the discovery, apprehension, and detention of the four persons—Waggett, Hayward, Skeggs, and Birchmore—who, in connexion with the St. Albans election, had hitherto eluded the service of the Speaker's warrant.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—In reply to a question put by Mr. HUME, Mr. LABOUCHERE said, the question of the gratuitous admission to the Exhibition of all exhibitors, without limitation, raised in a petition to her Majesty which had been referred to the Royal Commissioners, had been already most maturely considered by them, and, with every desire to deal in the most liberal manner with exhibitors, they had come to the unanimous conclusion that it would be impossible to allow the unlimited admission of 15,000 exhibitors at all times. Exceptions would be made in peculiar cases, and he had reason to know that it was the intention of her Majesty to visit the Exhibition on one of the Saturday mornings when the general public would not be admitted, but the exhibitors invited to attend.

THE HIGHWAYS (SOUTH WALES) BILL.—Upon the order of the day for going into committee upon this Bill, Dr. NICHOLL moved an instruction to the committee to give power to extend the provisions of the bill to England; which, after some debate, he withdrew. Sir GEORGE TYLER then moved that the bill be committed that day six months. The bill was supported by Lord EMLYN, who had introduced it, and also by Mr. C. LEWIS, who was favourable to its principle, which was discussed by Mr. MORRIS, Mr. J. VIVIAN, and Mr. RICHARDS, and the amendment being negatived, the House went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to with amendments.

FARM BUILDINGS BILL.—Mr. COCHRANE, in moving the second reading of this bill, repeated his explanation of its object, which is to authorize the charging of estates with loans for the repair and erection of farm buildings. The bill was opposed by Mr. TRELAWNY, Mr. MULLINGS, Mr. HUME, and Mr. W. MILES, but upon a division the second reading was carried by 66 against 25.

MANORIAL RIGHTS AND COPYHOLDS.—Mr. MULLINGS obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the acts for the commutation of manorial rights, for the gradual enfranchisement of copyholds, &c.

IRISH PETTY SESSIONS.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts regulating the proceedings at petty sessions and out of sessions in Ireland, and for the better collection of fines and forfeited recognizances in Ireland.

THE LODGING-HOUSE BILL was read a second time without debate.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS.—Sir G. GREY stated on Thursday, in answer to Mr. W. WILLIAMS, that measures are about to be taken to obtain the compulsory possession, by purchase, of some of the cemeteries in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; and that the Board of Health were in treaty for a piece of land to be used for a new burial-ground, in order that they might, as soon as possible, close the present metropolitan burying-grounds.

THE CIVIL BILLS, &c. (IRELAND) BILL was read a second time and referred to a select committee, after observations by Mr. SADLER, Mr. FRENCH, Sir W. SOMERVILLE, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and Mr. SCULLY.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS BILL.—Lord SEYMOUR stated on Friday, in reply to Sir B. HALL, that this bill would be abandoned, and another introduced.

HARWICH ELECTION.—Mr. K. SEYMER, as chairman of the Harwich election committee, reported that John Baker and Henry Guy, at present prisoners in the county gaol of Essex, were material witnesses to be examined before the committee, and their attendance was ordered.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—In reply to Mr. HUME Lord SEYMOUR admitted, that it was intended to open these grounds to equestrians. Another circle in Hyde Park had been suggested, but to that the Commander-in-Chief objected, as it would interfere with the movements of troops at reviews.

PASSPORTS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. J. B. SMITH called attention to the circumstance of foreigners being required to show their passports at Dover. Lord PALMERSTON explained that, under the Alien Act, every foreigner landing here was required to give his name to be registered; and the Custom-house practice was to take the name either verbally or from the passport, if he had any. Mr. COBDEN was glad to understand that visitors to the Exhibition, landing at Dover, would not be subject to this annoyance.

THE HOUSE-DUTY.—Mr. EWART asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether buildings subdivided into different dwellings (like model lodging-houses, and houses occupied in flats or portions of flats, as in Scotland)—such dwellings being valued under £20 a year, and rated separately—would be subject to the house-duty? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be very difficult to draw a distinction between houses so occupied in order to exempt them.

PROCESS AND PRACTICE (IRELAND) BILL.—The compensation clauses of this bill were considered in committee, and agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH-RATES.—Mr. TRELAWNY moved that the following gentlemen be the Select Committee on Church-rates:—Mr. Trelawny, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Henley, Sir David Dundas, Mr. Bright, Mr. Pole Carew, Mr. Alexander Hope, Mr. Horsman, Sir Charles Douglas, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. John Ellis, Sir John Duckworth, Mr. John George Smyth, Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Heyworth. Major BEESFORD wished the nomination of the committee to be postponed, as there was a feeling on his side of the House it was not fairly constituted. After a few words from Sir G. GREY and Mr. TRELAWNY in support of the committee, Mr. SPOONER moved the debate be adjourned; which was negatived on a division by 51 to 17. The nomination was then agreed to.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—The House of Lords did not meet for business till Monday night, when Lord STANLEY raised a discussion on this subject, on presenting petitions from Liverpool and Shields. Nothing came of the debate, and the House adjourned at its usual time, a quarter to seven.

AN OFFICIAL PLURALIST.—Mr. COCHRANE moved for returns of the attendance of the Commissioner of Woods and Forests, since the noble lord came into office:—

1. At the Boards of Woods and Forests, Works and Buildings; 2. At the General Board of Health; 3. At the Commons Inclosure Commission; 4. As Chief Justice in Eyre, North and South Trent; 5. As Gaveler of the Forest of Dean; 6. As Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital; 7. As Commissioner of Highland Roads and Bridges; 8. As Commissioner for the repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, and harbours, originally under the care and management of the Commissioners of Holyhead Roads; 9. As Commissioner for building churches; 10. As Commissioner for the conservancy of the Mersey; 11. As trustee for the commissioners for the management of certain churches in Marylebone; 12. As Commissioner for paving Regent-street; 13. As Commissioner for Fine Arts; 14. As member of the council for the affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall; 15. As Commissioner for the geological surveys in Great Britain and Ireland, and the museums established in London and Dublin; 16. As member of the commission for the more effectual means of improving the metropolis; and of the number of boards held during the same period—that is, since the noble lord was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests—1. At the Board of Health; 2. At the Commons Inclosure Commission.

The enumeration of the noble lord's multifarious duties created considerable amusement in the House. Lord SEYMOUR said that if the honourable member had any substantive charge of neglect of duty to make against him he should have given notice; if not, the return would be mere waste paper. After a short conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

ELECTION COMMITTEE.—Mr. Prinsep, the recently-chosen member for Harwich, has been unseated by the committee, on the ground of insufficient qualification. His town property was not worth a clear £300 per annum, and his income from Indian investment was not considered good.—A petition has also been presented against the return of Mr. Bethell for Aylesbury.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

OPENING BY THE QUEEN.

Thursday last, the 1st of May, will be ever memorable in the annals of this country as the day of the opening of the World's Exhibition of Industry. The *élite* of English society "assisted" within, the millions of London without, at the inaugurative festival. So many ready and skilful pens have been set in motion to describe the great event, that we despair of saying anything new in reference to it; and, concluding that three-fourths of our readers have, ere this, seen other sketches of the imposing ceremony, we hardly expect to gain attention for a brief and imperfect narrative of our impressions.

Albeit the day opened bright and clear, a walk of some four miles to the centre of attraction, at a time when we wished to husband our strength, did not put us in the best humour for the day's excitement. But grumbling was of no avail. Vehicles were not to be had for love or money—except omnibuses making their funereal progress towards the City, with here and there a solitary occupant. We met but few pedestrians. Almost all faces were turned westward. As we neared Hyde Park, it was not without a slight feeling of exultation that we looked at the privileged prisoners who occupied the long files of carriages which met the eye, and felt that we were rewarded for our pedestrian labour by being free to make for the Crystal Palace without such encumbrances to keep us back—feeling very much like the tortoise in the fable when he overtook and passed his friend the hare. Falling in with the streams of excited people wending towards the southern end of the Park, our eye soon caught sight of the airy structure, with its gay banners flaunting in the breeze, and peeping out of the green foliage more like a fairy palace than a substantial building. Already, dense were the crowds that environed the building, admiring rather than criticising its appearance—interminable seemed the double lines of vehicles that slowly disgorged their occupants at the many doors. With a feeling of regret that the many thousands of wistful spectators around could not enjoy the same privilege, we presented the ticket with which the liberality of the Executive Committee had armed us at one particular door beneath the transept, and in another minute found ourselves, for the first time, within the walls of the Crystal Palace.

Our first feeling was one of complete bewilderment; which, as our eyes began to take in the various components of the great whole, gave way to wonder and delight. Vivid indeed must be that imagination which could picture so grand and varied a spectacle—wild the expectation which was not more than satisfied with the reality. The extravagance of Oriental fiction was here more than realized. More than the imagination of the wildest dreamer had conceived as brought into existence by the will of genii, the wand of the magician, or the despotic authority of the "Commander of the Faithful," had become a palpable reality by the scientific genius, industrial energy, and co-operative resources of modern society. We will not now stop to describe the Palace—having already done so more than once in our columns; but we cannot avoid extracting the following from a contemporary description significant of its unparalleled vastness:—"The Alhambra and the Tuilleries would not fill up the eastern and western naves, and the National Gallery would stand very well beneath the transept. St. Paul's Cathedral does not cover half the ground. The Palace of Versailles, the largest in the world, would extend but a little way beyond the transept. A dozen metropolitan churches would stand erect under its roof of glass." Not a little time elapsed before we were able to realize the scene or measure the distances over which our eye wandered. Above was the beautiful vaulted roof of the transept, through which the blue sky was visible, and the morning sun poured its cheerful beams on the scene beneath—a solitary pigmy figure here and there perched far above, affording some sort of criterion to judge of its vastness. The galleries, supported by a complex but variegated iron framework and rows of pillars next met the vision, surmounted by a sea of happy, smiling countenances, mostly of the fair sex, whose personal charms, graceful forms, and gay attire, gave life and animation to the scene. Still more imposing and picturesque was the scene below—a perfect kaleidoscope of novel groupings. In the distance, looking towards the north end of the transept were two towering and majestic beech trees, their fresh and early verdure untouched by London smoke—the foreground filled up with the crimson platform for the reception of royalty, with its canopy of sky-blue silk above, surrounded by a posse of sappers and policemen to protect its precincts from intrusion—the crystal fountain, its spray glittering in the sun—groups of statuary and tropical plants and flowers here and there interspersed, giving a refreshing and sylvan character to the scene. From nine till twelve the bulk of the fortunate visitors in the spacious area strolled about or sat still in silent wonder, without any signs of weariness—now admiring the beautiful gates at the entrance, anon criticising Thorwaldsen's statue of the Queen, or the marble figures around with their crimson background—sometimes watching with interest the ever-changing throng

of new arrivals pushing forward for the best positions—at others the courtly garb or scarlet uniform that swept up and down the avenue kept clear in anticipation of the procession. All was life, animation, and novelty. "The pomp of heraldry, the pride of power, and all that beauty, all that wealth" could boast, seemed assembled within the monster but fairy-like structure, to inaugurate the great Exposition of the Industry of all Nations. The spectacle was indeed grand and unique, and yet, amid all its splendour, we could not but feel (we ask pardon for this revelation of our discontented spirit) there was something incongruous about it. It was pleasing enough to see the *élite* of our nobility and aristocracy, and the very cream of fashionable life, doing homage to the genius of the Palace, to whom they are indebted so much but commune with so little—but should there not have been a larger leaven of the element which filled its walls with the products of all climes? Those who, for the most part, had nothing to do with the building and its contents but to admire, were the gay and well-dressed throng who "assisted" at its opening—the consumers rather than the producers inaugurated the Temple of Industry. Had it been opened in presence of those who stocked it with the products of their skill and industry, there would have been more poetical propriety in the event, though not so gay and striking a spectacle. Gentle reader! set this down, if you will, to the carping spirit of the writer (who, you will recollect, was not in the best humour with his long walk), but still, in all faithfulness, he must admit this was something like the thought which once or twice during the long interval flitted across his brain, more especially when the old-fashioned dress of the courtier, bustling about in his importance, or the grotesque costume of other "privileged" persons—still more so when the glittering helmet or scarlet uniform, arrested his attention. The new era which was being inaugurated did not seem well to harmonize with these outward symbols of what was passing away. But there is always a point where new and old ideas intermingle and are scarcely distinguishable. At all events, the honour of the day was to Industry—not to rank and wealth. As 12 o'clock approached, the interest of the vast auditory was visibly on the increase, and the arrival of the more distinguished visitors elicited considerable applause. Conspicuous among them was the Duke of Wellington, who on that day had completed his 82nd year, and who was looking extremely well in the face, though somewhat infirm. At first he took his station in the north-eastern gallery of the transept, but subsequently descended to the area below. Here he was introduced by Mr. Fox Maule to Mr. Cobden, and Field-Marshal the Commander-in-chief and the Apostle of Peace were observed to be engaged in animated conversation, probably, for the first time—not the least of the novel incidents connected with the event. While the two heroes were thus engaged, a buttoned Chinese Mandarin, arrayed in the quaint and magnificent costume of his country, approached, caught the Duke's eye, made him a profound salaam, and held out his hand for an English salute. The Duke gave his hand, apparently uncertain to whom. The unknown celestial then repeated his obeisance to the Marquis of Anglesea in attendance on the Duke, and received a courteous acknowledgment. It proved that he was the Mandarin Hsing, of the royal Chinese junk, now anchored in the Thames for the inspection of the English.

But it is time that we turned our attention to the scene out of doors, not less wonderful and imposing in its way than that presented within the Crystal Palace. All London seemed collected in the neighbourhood of the parks. Of the provincials a vast influx had streamed up by the railway lines, and the first waves of the great flood of continental visitors had already broken on our shores. It is believed that half a million of people were gathered together in Hyde Park and neighbourhood, at about the hour of noon, when the Queen drove from her palace at twenty minutes before twelve, attended by her suite, but not with the slowness of a state procession. Nine carriages and pairs conveyed the Queen with her husband and two elder children, several royal guests, and those who attended, up Constitution-hill, along Rotten-row to the northern entrance of the Crystal Palace. The way was kept by a small party of Life Guards and a large body of police; the royal party swept by with a rapidity that took the multitude somewhat by surprise. The loyal cheers, therefore, were not properly prepared, and were vented with less energy and unity than has sometimes been heard. At the entrance to the building, however, the manifestations were more ready and general, and were given with unmistakable enthusiasm. The Queen entered the building at about twelve; and her arrival was signalled by a flourish of trumpets to the thousands inside who had been waiting some hours to witness the inaugural ceremony. The good order and good humour of the thousands assembled in Hyde Park, has been the theme of general remark and admiration, and was emphatically noticed by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on Friday. Hardly a blow was struck or a temper ruffled the whole day. Such a result reflects high credit on the character of the English people, and is an evidence both of their good nature and power of self-government. Probably, never before had so vast an assemblage of people

collected in one spot in London, or had such a display of carriages and vehicles been seen. The line of visitors' carriages of all descriptions reached westwards, from the entrance-gates of the Park, through Kensington, towards Hammersmith, and eastwards, to Long Acre, thronging the collateral streets. If it had extended in single file, it would have reached, some say, nearly 20 miles! Upon the whole the weather was beautiful. One passing shower, which fell shortly before the Queen made her appearance, served but to lay the dust, and to give a fresher brilliancy to the sun-warmed air. It was in all respects a delightful holiday to the people. The city was said to be like a desert during the day, presenting as dreary an appearance as it exhibits at six o'clock on Sunday morning. Pity the shops were not universally shut, and their jaded occupants permitted to enjoy the outdoor scene!

We now return to the interior of the building, the appearance of which, before the Queen emerged from her robing room, has been thus described:—

It will be recollected that the plan of the building resembles a great cathedral cross; consisting of a nave, with four parallel aisles, and the celebrated transept enclosing under its vast height some of the noble elms of the Park. The point where the nave and transept intersect each other is occupied by an extremely beautiful crystal fountain. North of this central point were arranged the throne, the seats reserved for the Ministers, officers of state, and foreign exhibitors who took part in the procession. In advance of the fountain southwards, was ranged a semi-circle of seats, occupied, like the front rows of seats throughout the building, by the lady members of the parties in which the visitors arrived. Behind this semicircle, receding to the southern extremity of the transept, was packed the general mass of spectators; and a similar dense mass lined each margin of the nave, both on the ground and along the galleries. The great variety of uniforms and costumes worn by the assemblage collected in the space around the throne, and the remarkable manner in which the proportions and decorative arrangements of the building brought out their position, rendered the spectacle which the north side of the transept presented a very imposing one. The appearance of the human masses elsewhere was less picturesque in point of general form and colouring, but the individual beauty presented to the eye was a very striking feature: we never before saw so great a proportion of eminently beautiful women.

When her Majesty passed through the beautiful iron gates erected by the Colebrook Dale Company, and took her place on the throne, a most enthusiastic welcome was given in shouts by the multitude present, believed to number at least 25,000 persons. As she took her place, the National Anthem was pealed forth from the gigantic organ in the north transept, accompanied by a chorus 800 strong, of singers from the Royal and Cathedral choirs, the pupils of the Royal Academy, and the band of the Sacred Harmonic Society. We observed with pleasure that the passages with respect to the Queen's enemies were omitted, and we were heterodox enough to wish that a national anthem more suitable to the occasion could have been inaugurated with the building. The desire to witness the proceedings that followed was too strong for the sense of decorum of spectators in the transept. Ladies as well as gentlemen stood up on every seat and every pedestal that commanded a view of the throne in spite of the hints and efforts of the police, who found it useless to interfere. Prince Albert, who had hitherto been at the Queen's side, now joined the rest of the Commissioners, and at the foot of the throne read a report of their proceedings. These are the most important passages:—

Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a site in this your royal park for the purposes of the Exhibition, the first column of the structure now honoured by your Majesty's presence was fixed on the 26th of September last. Within the short period, therefore, of seven months, owing to the energy of the contractors and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, a building has been erected, entirely novel in its construction, covering a space of more than eighteen acres, measuring 1851 feet in length and 456 feet in extreme breadth, capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording a frontage for the exhibition of goods to the extent of more than ten miles. For the original suggestion of the principle of this structure, the Commissioners are indebted to Mr. Joseph Paxton; to whom they feel their acknowledgments to be justly due for this interesting feature of their undertaking.

The number of exhibitors whose productions it has been found possible to accommodate is about fifteen thousand; of whom nearly one-half are British. The remainder represent the productions of more than forty foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilized nations of the globe. In arranging the space to be allotted to each, we have taken into consideration both the nature of its productions and the facilities of access to this country afforded by its geographical position. Your Majesty will find the productions of your Majesty's dominions arranged in the western portion of the building, and those of foreign countries in the eastern. The Exhibition is divided into the four great classes of—1. Raw Materials; 2. Machinery; 3. Manufactures; 4. Sculpture and the Fine Arts. A further division has been made according to the geographical position of the countries represented; those which lie within the warmer latitudes being placed near the centre of the building, and the colder countries at the extremities.

It affords us much gratification, that, notwithstanding the magnitude of this undertaking, and the great distances from which many of the articles now exhibited have had to be collected, the day on which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to be present at the inauguration of the Exhibition, is the same day that was originally named for its opening; thus affording a proof of what may, under God's blessing, be accomplished by good-will and cordial co-operation amongst nations, aided by the means that modern science has placed at our command.

The Queen read the following reply:—

I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

I have observed with a warm and increasing interest the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that, by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then offered up the following prayer, but his voice was inaudible to all but those in the immediate vicinity of the throne:—

PRAYER.

Almighty and everlasting God, Governor of all things, without whom nothing is strong, nothing holy, accept, we beseech Thee, the sacrifice of our praise and thanksgiving, receive our prayers which we offer up to Thee this day, in behalf of this kingdom and land. We acknowledge, O Lord, that Thou hast multiplied the blessings which Thou mightest most justly have withheld; we acknowledge that it is not because of the works of righteousness which we have done, but of Thy great mercy, that we are permitted to come before Thee this day with the voice of thanksgiving. Instead of humbling us for our offences, Thou hast given us just cause to praise Thee for Thine abundant goodness. And now, O Lord, we beseech Thee to bless the work which Thou hast enabled us to begin, and to regard with Thy favour our present purpose of uniting together in the bond of peace and concord the different nations of the earth; for of Thee, O Lord, and not of the preparation of man, it cometh that violence is not heard in our land, nor contentions nor violence within our borders. It is of Thee, O Lord, that nation does not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more. It is of Thee that peace is within our walls, plenteousness within our palaces, and men go forth in safety, and that knowledge is increased throughout the world. Therefore, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name, be all praise. Whilst we survey the works of art and industry which surround us, let not our hearts be lifted up that we forget the Lord our God, or that it is not of our own power, or of the might of our hands that we have gotten in this wealth. Teach us to remember that this store which we have prepared is all Thine own, in Thine hands it is to make great, and give strength and honour. We thank Thee, we praise Thee, we treat Thee to overrule this assembly of many nations, that it may tend to the advancement of Thy glory, to the increase of our prosperity, and to the promotion of peace and good-will among the different races of mankind. Let the many mercies we have received dispose our hearts to serve Thee more and more, who art the author and giver of all good things. Teach us to use those earthly blessings that Thou hast given us so richly to enjoy, that they may not withdraw our affections from those heavenly things which Thou hast prepared for them that love Thee through the merits and mediation of Thy Son Jesus Christ, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

The "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah" was then performed by the organ and the choir, and its sublime and elevating harmony produced a visible effect upon the vast mass of people which occupied the transept, although almost, if not entirely, lost upon the spectators at a greater distance. Everything seemed to conspire to heighten the grandeur of the scene, and to kindle the emotions. As the vast volume of sublime harmony burst upon the ear, thousands of hearts must have responded with humble adoration to the song of praise, and felt the nothingness of man and his greatest works in the presence of the Creator of the universe, in whose hands are "the kingdoms of this world," and who is "King of kings, and Lord of lords." At the close of this part of the proceedings, Hsing, the Chinese Mandarin, unable any longer to control his feelings, made his way through foreign diplomatists, ministers of state, and the distinguished circle with which court etiquette had surrounded the throne, and, advancing close to the Queen, saluted her by a grand salaam: her Majesty acknowledged the obeisance, and saluted the Mandarin in return; and at her request he was placed between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Comptroller of the Household.

The procession was then formed. It was headed by Mr. Paxton, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Fox; then followed the Executive Committee of the Royal Commission, the Foreign Acting Commissioners, the Royal Commissioners themselves, and officers of the Queen's Household. Her Majesty led the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert the Princess Royal; both parents and children looking extremely well. The Queen bore herself with courteous but dignified restraint, as if feeling more excitement than she would display. Prince Albert appeared less composed; his emotion at the successful realization of his own idea was very visible. The procession turned to the right, moved to the west end of the nave by its north side, returned to the east end of the nave by its south side, including the south end of the transept, and came back to the centre along the north side of the nave; thus enabling all those present to see her Majesty and the procession. During the procession, and at the Queen's approach, the organs were successively played. It may give some notion of the vastness of the building if we state that when the procession was in the further extremity of the wings, those who occupied the transept heard neither the organs nor the cheering which greeted its progress! As the

procession passed, various and curious were the remarks which it occasioned. To us the most striking feature in it was the appearance of Mr. Cobden, whose modest, unassuming appearance, derived an additional charm, in our eyes, from the absence of the Court dress. All honour to the man who could dare to be singular, and assert, single-handed, his superiority to "a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance!" In the midst of all the tinsel finery that marked the procession, and was so discordant to the occasion, our hearts felt refreshed at the sight of one of Nature's nobles, who needed no borrowed lustre. And, in respect to the titled and notable persons who passed before us, we could not but think "tis distance lends enchantment to the view." We believe, however, that there was far less of pageantry than is usual on state occasions. The cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs went on continuously round the building; and at last, "having completed a progress more triumphant in its peacefulness and spirit of goodwill than the proudest warlike pageant that ever ascended the Capitol of ancient Rome," the Queen returned once more to the position in the transept where her throne was placed.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, stepped forward, and announced, in a loud voice, that the Queen had declared "The Exhibition is open." A flourish of trumpets chorused this proclamation; and immediately afterwards the Royal party retired by the way it came, and quitted the building for the Palace.

Then, says another account—

Away went the boundary-ropes; the multitude closed as upon Epsom Downs when the horses have passed; and, for a couple of hours, all was push, squeeze, cram, and chaos. All order was forgotten now—everybody struggled to see the Great Diamond, and the Throne, and the Crystal Fountain—and everybody determined to see them without reference to the wishes of anybody else. The transept became as curious a scene of good-humoured but violent contention as one would desire to see and not to share. People jostled, shoved, elbowed, apologized, accepted the apology, and began jostling, shoving, and elbowing again. A great number rushed into the refreshment-rooms, clamouring, not in vain, for ices and jellies; and a great number dropped away into the side-courts, of which the Austrian apartments were the favourites, and deserved to be so, if only for the polite attention of the planner thereof, who set a fairy fountain constantly playing eau de Cologne, and invited all the ladies to carry away its fragrant moisture on their handkerchiefs.

By four o'clock the multitude was so diminished by departures, and by a scattering over the immense area, that the company seemed no longer even numerous.

A GLANCE AT THE BUILDING AND ITS CONTENTS.

We have already said, that one of the first impressions produced by an early and partial view of the interior of the Crystal Palace, is the utter hopelessness of observing, in any length of time, all that is worthy to be noted in the infinite variety of its contents. It is, at the same time, an involuntary and almost irrepressible propensity with some, to plunge at once into the nearest compartment, and satiate curiosity at least with that—others hastily resolve on rambling down the vast expanse, and pausing only at the objects that seize and detain attention. One of the many busy professional observers has calculated, that thirty visits may enable any one of average faculties to see the whole and everything! Few might repine at a month's confinement within an enclosure of such amplitude and airiness—within walls and beneath a roof that seem indeed but a slight lowering of the sky and compression of the horizon; but about as few can afford to make the thirty visits, either consecutively or at intervals. Fixing, for ourselves, on less than a third of that number of westward journeys, we determine to make the most of those opportunities, by skilful method as well as incessant ocular activity. If our readers will accept us for a cicerone, we shall experience an agreeable sense of companionship, and they may combine an abridgment of laborious pleasure with an increase of instruction and enjoyment.

We have furnished ourselves with a catalogue, which, though confessedly incomplete—and necessarily so from the tardiness of some foreign exhibitors—is yet a marvel of typographical achievement. We note upon its covers with pleasure, another indication of the culture, devoutness, and right feeling of the illustrious individual who, if not the projecting, is certainly the presiding genius of the scene. On the front and sides of the wrapper are the mottoes:—

The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is:
The compass of the world, and they that dwell therein.

Ne nostra, ista quæ invenimus, dixeris—
Inepta sunt nobis omnium artium semina,
Magisterque ex occulto Deus, productus ingenis.

Say not the discoveries we make are our own—
The germs of every art implanted within us,
And God, our Instructor, out of that which is concealed, develops the faculties of invention.

Humani generis progressus,
Ex communi omnium labore ortus,
Uniuscujusque Industriad debet esse finis:
Hoc adjuvando,
Dei opt: max: voluntatem exsequimur.

The progress of the human race,
Resulting from the common labour of all men,
Ought to be the final object of the exertion of each individual.

In promoting this end,
We are carrying out the will of the great and blessed God.

We also find just within the cover an ingenious typographical plan of the ground-floor and galleries of the edifice; with reference to the country and class of articles occupying the multitudinous compartments.

Our ticket requires us to enter through a sort of scarlet-draped sentry-box, at the southern entrance, under the transept. We could not have chosen better for ourselves. From the floor or gallery at either end, we know, a more striking first view might be gained, but not a more pleasing one; for here, beneath a lofty translucent arch, are fountains leaping high—as if aspiring to a roof that itself aspires to the sky—green leafy English elms surrounded by such lesser or rarer trees as the palm and cocoa-nut; as though the vegetable tribes too had agreed to a reunion—a grove of statues—the silken and plumed canopy beneath which the Queen lately sat, though the extemporized throne has been returned to its place—and beneath all, gaily intermingling with the tropical plants and sculptured forms and sparkling jets d'eau, a crowd of ladies, resting awhile on the benches placed in the central spot for their accommodation, and devouring—we were going to say—ices and other delicacies, fetched for them by attendant cavaliers from the refreshment stall at yonder north-side of the transept. No wonder that the aristocracy feminine has mustered so numerously—the Queen has been here an hour or two before us—and it is the last of the guinea pay-days.

Recovering from the bedazzled bewilderment of the entry, we observe on either side of us, a fire-engine—placed there probably for use in an emergency “too frightful to contemplate;” but one of them, “The Thames,” pretty enough to be exclusively an ornament—though we have heard that the young men of New York and other Transatlantic cities, constituting the fire brigades, pride themselves on the beauty of their engines and accoutrements. We have passed through an elaborately-wrought pair of bronze gates—the work of a London house; and immediately before us is a large stand of exotics. Resisting the temptation to penetrate what must be an endless avenue of oriental booths, transported bodily, like the chapel of Loretto, from Damascus or Constantinople, we look from side to side at sculptured figures, which, from their position, must be the work of British artists. And here a word preliminary, imaginary companion, anent works of art. We pretend to no critical skill. We love art—as a cockney does the country—we detest critics and connoisseurs. It is fashionable to despise British artists—it may be just—at all events, we shan't be hindered saying that we admire a figure or group, painted, moulded, or chiselled, if it strikes us as lifelike, as realizing a recollection or ideal, from fear that it be the production of an English or an unknown workman. Well, then—look at that “Girl at the Spring,” that “Eve”—Eve the weak, bending to the serpent that coils up to within earshot—then at that “Eve” the unguarded; Eve sleeping while the Tempter, nor serpent nor toad, but a winged archangel, glorious, though fallen, “distils his leoprous poison.” Bestow an admiring glance on “Beatrice,” on that row of “Midsummer-night” immortals, Ariel, Oberon, Puck, and Titania—rejoice that Shakspeare was an Englishman—recognise an able statesman in “Wellesley,” and a noble Roman in the “Virginius and Daughter;” than which a grander piece is not often seen. The “Amazon and Argonaut” does not strike you as embodying the haste of sisterly love, whatever in it of power. Osler's fountain next assures us we can construct these things after all, and the “hydraulic ram” shows that we ought. Behind these are other botanic stands, another fountain, and another magnificent pair of bronzed gates. We have mentioned here—in the transept—only what we admired of the statues. Now shall we turn to east or west?

The sight of an earnest group attracts us eastward. It is the Koh-i-noor. When we can get to it, we find a cage hugely disproportioned to the glass case within, and that again to the object it enshrines. We cannot believe it is the “Mountain of Light.” We knew its size, but where the expected radiance? The ladies, however, are enraptured with it; and that they may get nearer, we step aside to moralize on the two millions sterling it is said to be worth—reduce the sum into weekly wages and quarters of corn—remember how much the Crystal Palace cost, and calculate comparative values. We should hardly advise you to lose the ten or fifteen minutes it will take to get a good sight of the “Koh-i-noor.”

Keeping eastward, we come to the shield presented to the Prince of Wales by his godfather, the King of Prussia—which will repay the pains of making out its elaborate devices; and raise a smile at the modest mingling of evangelical with monarchical allusions. Then there are some colossal sculptures and castings—Godfrey de Bouillon, Queen Victoria, and a bronzed lion. But let us enter this tent or chapel. It is built to exhibit a painted window, which deserves a cathedral to itself. Dante is the centre figure, with a face more like that of “the man who had been in hell,” than any we have ever seen; Beatrice and Matilda are on either side, and scenes from the “Inferno” above them. How beautiful the forms and colours! We could meditate on it all day. It must come from the land of Dante—yes, “Giuseppe Bertini, Milan,” is espied in a corner;—and as we turn to go out, a figure of Radetsky meets us! There is, too, a colossal female figure which we at first took for Joan of Arc with a glory round her head, but found it to be an allegory done in stone. Here, too, is the Amazon on horseback, attacked by the tiger—so lifelike that you expect to see the uplifted spear descend. On the side tables, around the columns dividing the national compartments, are collections of that ingenious

bijouterie in which our continental neighbours excel; but little demanding specification. Observing several empty platforms, and much work of preparation, we push on to where an enormous eagle and starry-striped flag tell us of the American department; but which, alas! we find sadly unoccupied. But there is one figure which deserves a large area, though itself of small dimensions—it is Hiram Power's “Greek Slave.” A sweet and noble form, truly! beauty in chains. As we have not looked into one of the side compartments—thirty-six on either hand—appropriated to the foreigners, we will abstain in impartiality from yet looking into the American. We call at a stand for fire-arms, and receive the courteous explanation of the gentleman in attendance of what we call “a revolver,” but he more softly “a repeating pistol”—a murderous tube, verily, with its six chambers for as many successive charges. Passing up the left side, we stumble over French and Spanish cannon, and meet a brilliant set-out of famed Toledo blades. Passing on the right up the nave, we come again to the transept.

The Spitalfields silk trophy—a monster mirror, which, unfortunately from its “fixing,” makes the pillars of the building look as sticks do under water, bent and crooked—an immense piece of mahogany—the Eldon and Stowell statues—two large models of churches; and one of Exeter-hall platform on an oratorio night—and a statue of Shakspeare which one feels to be worthy the original—we meet as we walk up. There are also some mouldings in plaster, and carvings in wood, which, whatever their adaptation to their purpose, must be admired for workmanship—the wood-carving as done by machinery—several pieces of sculpture, by Wyatt, and two prismatic towers. The Coalbrook-Dale iron bower—a lofty and elegant structure—stands about midway. The nave terminates with a model of Liverpool—representing very strikingly its five miles of sea wall, its vast and crowded docks, its far-spreading, closely packed streets and squares, the whole supported, appropriately enough, on elephant's backs. Against the western wall is another mirror—the largest sheet of plate glass in the world; reflecting, of course, in its position, an indescribable scene. We observe that over the divisions on either side of us are the words, “Cotton,” “Woolen,” “Furs,” and so on; we catch sight of the north of the carriage-row, and hear from further back the rattle of the engines that are now in full play. We know that on the south side are Pugin's mediæval chapel, a sculpture-room, and a host of attractions—but Dent's great clock, midway from where we stand, tells that it is six o'clock, and the bell begins to warn us out—so quickly have three or four hours gone! As we come down on the right side, we stop with many more at De la Rue's elegant display of stationery, and find that an envelope-folding machine is at work. Watching closely the process, we observe that from a packet of ready-cut but open envelopes the machine is “fed”—it takes one upon a square bed, from which four metal flaps arise and fold down the four corners of the paper; they releasing it, a little arm with a soft pad at the end advances, dabs on the gum, and retires; the flaps again close and open; the folded envelope is taken out by a descending instrument, and slid off to its proper pack—and all in, literally, a moment! For sixty are thus executed in a minute. “Beautiful,” you exclaim; and the courteous exhibitor hands you an envelope for inspection.

INCIDENTS AND FACTS.

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS.—During the whole of Wednesday unusual bustle and excitement prevailed at the metropolitan termini of the several railways, in consequence of the large influx of visitors, who arrived by hundreds in every train from the early morning mail until the last train at night. By the North Western Railway the extra passengers exceeded 5,000; and those who arrived by the Great Western are estimated at nearly 3,000 more than the ordinary number. Additional carriages had to be attached to all the up-trains on the several lines of railway, and in many instances two engines were required to impel the monster trains. The Great Northern, Eastern Counties, South-Western, South-Eastern (London and Dover) railways had a large amount of passenger traffic. Those who arrived by the two lines last-mentioned were principally passengers by the Ostend, Calais, Boulogne, Havre, and Dieppe steam-boats. Large musters of the swell mob were in attendance at the various termini, but owing to the excellent precautionary arrangements of the railway and metropolitan police, their exploits were very limited. The steam-vessels from Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp, Hull, Edinburgh, &c., which arrived in the river, were unusually crowded with passengers, so that, on a moderate calculation, the number of persons who arrived on Wednesday by different conveyances could not have been less than 50,000. In the vicinity of the termini there is scarcely a bedroom unlet.

THE QUEEN has signified her intention to visit the Exhibition some Saturday during the hours before the public are admitted, when all exhibitors will be invited to attend and be in their places to answer any inquiries which her Majesty may desire to make respecting articles exhibited by them. Next Saturday will probably be the day.

Kew GARDENS.—By the gracious permission of her Majesty the privilege of admission to the royal pleasure grounds at Kew will be considerably extended during the present summer season.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—Some surprise has been expressed that, contrary to what was originally intended, an address from the representatives of foreign nations to the Queen did not form part of the

ceremonial at the opening of the Exhibition. The withdrawal of that part of the programme is understood to have been caused by the want of precedent at this court for the reception of the foreign diplomacy as a corps or in a corporate capacity, as is the case in France and some other continental states.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY was open to the public without charge on Monday last, and will so continue.

CIVIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—On Thursday, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment in the Egyptian-hall, to the aldermen, sheriffs, and members of the corporation, and their ladies, who attended at the opening of the Royal Exhibition, where seats were provided for them by order of the Executive Committee. Upwards of 100 sat down to a magnificent dinner. In all probability there will take place in the Guildhall, in a very short time, an entertainment in honour of the Exhibition, the following resolution having been passed at the last Common Council, after strangers were ordered to withdraw:—“That a special committee be appointed to consider whether it is desirable to invite the distinguished foreigners who will visit this country on the occasion of the Great Exhibition to an entertainment or ball in the Guildhall of this city, or what other steps (if any) shall be taken, and to report thereon.”

“LE PILOTE DE LONDRES.”—Under this title a very well edited and extremely useful newspaper for foreigners has just made its appearance, the first number having been published last Saturday. It is in French, and addresses itself chiefly to the wants of our foreign visitors, who will find it an excellent guide to whatever they wish to discover of useful or amusing in London, while it furnishes a truthful record of the course of events and the condition of public opinion in France. It is, indeed, in its general character, a counterpart of that admirable Paris newspaper, *Galignani's Messenger*; and besides the essential events which it records, it contains a very clever and piquant *feuilleton*.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—A full cathedral service was celebrated on Sunday at St. Paul's Cathedral, and an eloquent discourse was delivered by the Bishop of London, from “Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.” At Westminster Abbey full cathedral service was also celebrated, and appropriate discourses were delivered by the Bishop of Oxford in the morning, and the Rev. Lord John Thynne in the evening. Special services were also commenced in the large room at Exeter Hall, which was crowded to excess. In the morning, the Rev. B. Noel preached from John iv. 10. In the evening, Mr. Binney delivered a very appropriate discourse from Daniel v. 30, which was listened to with great attention.

SOYER'S SYMPOSIUM.—Within two hundred yards of the Crystal Palace is an establishment which will certainly prove an additional attraction and a great accommodation to sight-seers. It is Gore House—once the residence of Wilberforce, more lately of the Countess of Blessington—now in the possession of the famous Alexis Soyer, and fitted up by him for the entertainment of visitors of all ranks and in any number. To begin at the basement—there is a wonderful array of culinary machinery. On the ground and first floors are rooms with such grandiloquent titles as “*Salle des Noces de Danaë*,” but they are found not misnomered. Every apartment is a separate illusion—one a Chinese boudoir, another a dungeon, a third a grotto. In the spacious grounds are two “banqueting-halls,” in one of which is the table covered with the table-cloth 400 feet long! and the other, as it will seat 500 persons within hearing distance of the cross table, will be doubtless in great demand for public dinners. The main staircase of the house, we should have said, is enriched with a highly laughable series of caricatures—all the magnates of the age, political, literary, and mythical, making their way to the universal centre of attraction.

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS AT THE EXHIBITION.—On Saturday, £500 was taken at the doors—on Monday, when the price fell from £1 to 5s., £1,600. Season tickets to the value of £500 or £600 have also been taken within the last two or three days.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—The annual meeting of the members of this Association was held yesterday week, at the Lyceum Theatre, Lord Montagu in the chair. The Report of the Council congratulated the members upon the progress of the society since the last annual meeting. The financial statement announced, that the reserve fund now amounted to the sum of £4,204. The subscriptions for the year amounted to £11,740 4s. Of this, £4,658 was set apart for the purchase of pictures, bronzes, statuettes, tazzas, and proof engravings. The cost of engravings and the illustrated book of the year was £3,957 9s. 5d.; and the printing expenses, and the reserve of 2½ per cent., amounted to £2,854 14s. 7d. The sum set apart for prizes would be allotted as follows:—24 works at £10 each; 20 at £15; 13 at £20; 12 at £25; 15 at £40; 8 at £50; 6 at £60; 4 at £70; 5 at £80; 2 at £100; 2 at £150; and 1 at £200. To these were to be added,—10 busts of the Queen; 7 bas-reliefs of the “Death of Boadicea;” 20 tazzas; 75 statuettes of the “Dancing Girl Reposing;” 322 proofs of the “Crucifixion;” 111 impressions of “Queen Philippa interceding for the Burgesses of Calais;” the statuette in alabaster of the “Dancing Girl Reposing;” and that in wax of “Michael and Satan;” making in all 647 prizes.

The late census in France shows the population of that country to be 35,000,000. The number of English in the Republic is 75,000.

IRELAND.

The great aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics, so long in preparation, came off at the Rotunda yesterday week. Though the admission was by ticket the building was over-crowded. The class of the hearers was, "for the most part, very respectable; but viewing the meeting as a whole," says the reporter of the *Times*, "it could scarcely be termed a 'national' display of feeling." The Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Drogheda, and Clonmel, and Sir Colman O'Loughlin, were on the platform. The chair was taken by the Honourable Charles Preston, son of Lord Gormanstown. Letters of regretful excuse were read from Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Primate, who promised to "assist in carrying out any measures;" from Archbishop Murray; and from the Roman Catholic Bishops of Cashel, Dromore, Derry, Kilkenny, Ross, Clonfert, and Cloyne. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Fitzsimon, Q.C., with denunciations of Lord John Russell's "after-dinner letter," audaciously terming the practices of the holy Catholic religion mummeries of superstition: "for those practices every man and woman in that great assembly would be ready, if required, to lay down their heads upon the scaffold" [tremendous applause]. Mr. Sergeant O'Brien added, more practically, there was too much reason to fear that the measure would pass into law "unless the people of Ireland are fixed in their determination to resist it." Mr. W. Keogh, M.P., castigated Mr. Sergeant Murphy, and others, who called themselves friends, but would slip away out of the ranks if not kept up to the scratch: the other day Mr. Sergeant Murphy had what he (Mr. Keogh) would call, not the effrontery, but the presence of mind, to term the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill only a *brutum fulmen*: why, "that bill has been introduced decidedly and designedly to trample upon the Catholic religion." Mr. McCarthy moved—

That we call upon our representatives in Parliament, and our countrymen in general, not only to oppose by every constitutional means the bill itself, but also to give an active opposition to any Administration which proposes or supports that or any other similar measure.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald followed up the practical hints given by Mr. Sergeant O'Brien. If they did nothing more than give instructions to their representatives, the bigoted ministry of England would only laugh them to scorn—"the greatness of the emergency supersedes all other obligations, dissolves every other tie." Mr. Thomas O'Hagan moved thanks to Lord Aberdeen and Sir J. Graham, and the other English and Scotch members who "so powerfully advocated the principles of religious liberty, and the rights of the Catholic people of the empire." The other resolutions, of a supplementary character, were spoken to by Mr. Patrick Sweetman, Major Gavan, and Mr. Lucas, of the *Tablet*. Mr. John O'Connell was on the platform, and was loudly cheered by a considerable part of the meeting; an allusion to his father was received with universal expressions of devoted attachment.

The Roman Catholic electors, who form a majority of the constituency of Kinsale, have signed a requisition to their representative, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, calling on him to resign his seat. They say—"By voting for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill you have utterly disregarded our feelings and opinions, made known to you by a copy of a series of resolutions adopted at our meeting of the 12th ult., in which, after censuring strongly your vote in favour of the introduction of this iniquitous measure, we gave you the alternative of opposing any further progress in penal legislation, or resigning the representation of this borough. . . . We call on you, therefore, to withdraw from the position in which, in an evil hour, we placed you. We insist as a right that you shall never more outrage our feelings by occupying a seat in Parliament as the member for Kinsale."

Two recent murders, arising out of agrarian disputes, reveal the continued unhappy condition of parts of the country. A Mr. Billing was shot on the road near Bracklin, a reputed peaceable district, and the assassin has not been discovered. In the other case—that of Mr. Coulter, near Dundalk—several men have been arrested.

The *Tablet* has published another portion of the Clarendon to Shrewsbury letter; which is altogether a masterly description of Irish politics.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE "COURT CIRCULAR," this week, is little more than a record of royal and fashionable incidents connected with the Great Exhibition. Her Majesty held a Privy Council, on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. A series of State balls are announced to come off during the next two months. One of these, for the encouragement of trade, her Majesty has resolved shall be a Fancy Ball. The costume will be the full-dress of the court of King Charles II., from the Restoration, in 1660, to 1685. The choice of dress will not be limited to this country, but will include the court costumes, of that period, of other European countries.

PRINCE ALBERT dined, on Saturday evening, with the President and members of the Royal Academy.

Within this week, twice as many Frenchmen will be landed in England as Napoleon ever intended to bring here. The Grand Army was never likely to have exceeded 150,000 on the shores of Kent, whereas 270,000 passports are said to have been issued to the departments alone, Paris being a separate contributor. —*Times*.

FETE OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

Paris, Monday, 5th May.

Yesterday, all Paris was in motion to do honour to the third anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic. The Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysée, the Madeleine, the National Assembly, and other points of attraction, were appropriately decorated with symbolical statues, wreaths, &c. [The day opened with a brilliant sun—but towards noon the sky was overcast with clouds, and at twelve o'clock the rain commenced, and continued increasing in intensity, until midnight. *Te Deum* was performed at Notre Dame and the Madeleine—a deputation from the National Guard, the army, and members of the National Assembly, attended. The Madeleine was densely crowded. Between twelve and two, the Boulevards and all the streets leading to the Champs Elysée were living streams of people—at from two to three, the whole space from the Madeleine, across the Place de la Concorde, and over the bridge to the National Assembly, was one dense mass—and from the front of the Tuilleries, through its spacious gardens, and on the whole space of the Champs Elysée and the "Arc de Triomphe," the people were literally packed; and the sight was the more extraordinary, as every third or fourth person managed to hold up an umbrella! Such a sea of umbrellas was never floating on one place before. The most admirable order reigned throughout. Workmen, merchants, shopkeepers, soldiers, National Guards, women and children, and peasants, were most fraternally shaken together. The sinister rumours of an *émeute*, industriously circulated by the police in their inflammatory placards, were all baffled by the admirable tact of the people, and the patriotic efforts of their leaders. At night, in spite of the wet, there was a brilliant illumination, and a display of fire-works that put the whole Champs Elysée in a blaze, and that lighted up all Paris. A more earnest Republican demonstration could not have been made. As I looked at the people, and occasionally conversed with a friend, the inclination to laugh at the caricature of French news in our daily English journals seized me. It may happen that some of your readers occasionally speculate upon "which of the kings" France is about to select, but if they wait till the 4th of May, 1852, they will find the whole race of impostors who now disgrace the Republic overthrown by the veritable people. Louis Napoleon, Montalembert, Tiers, Baroche, and hosts of others, received the votes of the people, owing to their extravagant republican declarations—and they have repayed this generosity by intriguing against the republic at every step—and by flinging the epithet "Socialist" at every earnest republican who wishes, in any way, to strengthen the constitution, and improve the condition of the people. You now hear the workmen and shopkeepers cry, "Let these rascals amuse themselves for another year—these men of bad faith—who have disgraced every government. In 1852 we will extinguish them—and as they declare France is not republican—they shall taste its republican energy!" The most admirable constitutional discipline reigns through France. The Republican journals sell more than ever. The daily democratic press of Paris alone consists of *La Presse* (circulation larger than our *Times*), *Le Cercle*, *Le National*, *L'Événement*, *Le Pays*, *La République*. One new weekly journal, *La Bien-Être Universel*, has exceeded 100,000 copies weekly. Throughout the provinces the propaganda is worked with great vigour—so that we may rest assured that the Republican power and wisdom are daily on the increase, and that the people will amply avenge themselves, in a constitutional way, upon the men who have mutilated the suffrage, partially gagged the press, suppressed the right of public meeting, and destroyed the Republic of Rome! Poor Louis Napoleon! When you speak of him people say, "He is finished—used up!" I trust that on the 4th of May, 1852, England will be prepared, by the reform of her own House of Commons, for the majestic impulse that France will again give to all the oppressed continental nations. H. V.

THE LORD MAYOR'S INVITATION TO M. KOSSUTH.—In the Court of Common Council, on Friday, the following notice of motion appeared upon the paper of business:—

That this Court do present a respectful address to Lord Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, entreating that he will be pleased, promptly and energetically, to use his influence with the Government of the Sublime Porte to procure the immediate liberation of the illustrious Kossuth and his companion captives confined in the fortress of Kutaya.

Mr. Gilpin, who had given notice of the motion, requested that he might be allowed to postpone it, in consequence of the report, that the truly noble individual had not only been already liberated, but that he had actually either arrived, or was immediately expected to arrive, in London. The notice of motion was accordingly ordered to stand over. The Lord Mayor said, "Perhaps I may have the honour of entertaining the distinguished man among other illustrious foreigners" [cheers].

Bradford has increased its population by 37,064 souls, or 50 per cent., since 1841.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

THE REV. R. WHISTON AND THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER.—In this case a *mandamus* had issued, commanding the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester to restore the Rev. Robert Whiston to the office of Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar-school, from which he had been removed by the Dean and Chapter. The defendants made a return, in which they alleged that the said cathedral church was founded and endowed by letters patent of King Henry VIII., and that, by the statutes, the Dean and Chapter had the power of appointing and removing the Master of the Cathedral Grammar-school, of which the Bishop of Rochester for the time being was by the same statutes appointed the visitor, and that Mr. Whiston had not appealed to the visitor, as he might and ought to have done. To this return the prosecutor pleaded three pleas in bar; to these pleas the defendants demurred generally, and Sir F. Kelly has been heard in support of the demurrer. The Bishop is by the statutes appointed visitor, and to him, under ordinary circumstances, the appeal against the dismissal by the Dean and Chapter ought to have been made; but as the Bishop, when appealed to by Mr. Whiston as visitor, on the original point of contention between that gentleman and the Chapter—viz., the sufficient maintenance of the foundation scholars—had evaded his visitorial duties; and as he, whilst Dean of Worcester, had there sanctioned a similar disregard of its statutes, the episcopal conduct had been as vehemently and boldly discussed in the offending pamphlet as the capitular conduct had been. And that discussion, in the opinion of Mr. Whiston and his counsel, Sir F. Theisger, gave the Bishop so strong a personal interest in the question of dismissal as to disqualify him from entertaining the appeal. The Queen's Bench has, however, decided otherwise; and, by allowing the demurrers, has referred Mr. Whiston back to the Bishop, as visitor.

ADMISSIBILITY OF TESTIMONY BY A WITNESS PARTIALLY LUNATIC.—This case came up from the Old Bailey, before the judges in the Exchequer Chamber. The chief witness against the prisoner was a person named Donnelly, an inmate of a pauper lunatic asylum. An objection was taken to his examination on the ground that he was *non compos mentis*. It appeared from the testimony of medical witnesses that he laboured under the delusion that he was possessed with many evil spirits, and he appeared to have some singular notions with respect to Luther and Calvin, but was perfectly sane on other points. Donnelly was thereupon examined by Mr. Justice Coleridge, who tried the case, and it being found that he had very correct notions as to the nature of an oath, the learned judge received his testimony. Mr. Collier contended that the witness ought not to have been admitted; and, in the course of an ingenious argument, cited the various authorities in the old text writers, and all the cases bearing on the point. He also referred to the law of Scotland on the point, and to the civil and canon law. Lord Campbell remarked that it was often said that the civil law was the perfection of human reason, and in some points it was doubtless so; but there was no part so defective as that relating to the law of evidence. Mr. Justice Coleridge cited some curious passages from old writers on the canon law, showing the wide range of exceptions to the admissibility of evidence, including infamous, excommunicated, and even indiscreet persons. No analogy, in his opinion, ought to be drawn from the canon law. Sir Frederick Theisger, who, with Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin, appeared for the prosecution, was about to argue in support of the validity of the evidence, when he was interrupted by Lord Campbell, who said the court did not consider it necessary to trouble the learned counsel. The court were very glad that the point was reserved, as it was one of very great importance, and it had never been decided after argument. The proposition of the learned counsel that, if the witness was subject to one delusion, his testimony was altogether inadmissible, would lead to very serious consequences. The proper course was for the judge to ascertain the witness's knowledge as to the nature of an oath, and then leave to the jury to judge of his credibility. Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Baron Platt, concurred in the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Talfourd said if the doctrines urged by the learned counsel were admitted it would go far to invalidate all testimony, for many of the greatest minds were at times subject to delusions. Martin Luther believed that he had struggles with the devil, and Dr. Johnson thought he had conversations with his mother long after her death. Lord Campbell: Socrates would have been inadmissible as a witness. He had not a legion of spirits, as in this case, but he certainly believed that he was possessed with one spirit. The conviction was affirmed.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—The defendant in this case was the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, residing in Upper Belgrave-street, and the minister of a chapel in the neighbourhood, and the plaintiff was formerly his butler. The defendant was sued in consequence of his having given the plaintiff into custody upon a charge of stealing some plate, and he pleaded among other things that he had reasonable and probable ground for suspecting that the plaintiff had stolen the plate. The plaintiff had been locked up one night, remanded for a week, and then discharged. The jury gave him damages £80.

DRINK AND SUICIDE.—At Guildhall three persons were brought before the Lord Mayor on one day for having attempted self-destruction. One of them—a bricklayer's labourer, aged 19—had taken the total pledge and kept it 11 months, and was then

tempted to swallow some gin, which led finally to the most intolerable compunction. He was found in an outhouse, hanging from a beam. The second person charged was a common labourer, who appeared while at the bar to suffer excessively from *delirium tremens*. He had been drinking gin, and was out down when completely senseless. The first of these unhappy men thanked God for having been saved, and ascribed the inclination to suicide to nothing but "the glass," which he said was the only thing that made him mad. The second said he was in employment, and that he had no recollection of any attempt to do violence to himself; that, in fact, he should never have entertained such a thought if he had not taken "a drop extra." The third case was that of a servant. Her master said that she had acted in all probability under the impression that her mistress would discharge her in consequence of her having received the frequent visits of a young man in the absence of the family. Upon being spoken to upon the subject, she said she would drown herself, and when her master prevented her from leaving the house to dispose of herself in that way, she ran up stairs, with the intention, as he believed, of throwing herself into the street.

LIBEL ON THE CLAPHAM CONVENT.—Mr. Serjt. Shee applied to Mr. Justice Coleridge, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be issued against the publishers of the *Morning Advertiser* and *Morning Herald*, for libellous paragraphs, insinuating that one of the ladies of the Clapham Convent had given birth to a bastard child. The story originated in the *Advertiser*, and another version of it was given in the *Weekly Dispatch*, exculpating the nuns; which version the *Herald* copied, and remarked upon as making the matter worse. The *Advertiser* had also libelled the establishment in its report of a speech professed to have been delivered by a Mr. E. Turner, at a Protestant meeting in Southwark. The rule was granted in both cases.

THE CASE OF W. H. BARBER.—The grievances of this unfortunate gentleman, who, it will be remembered, was transported with Fletcher for will-forgery, and afterwards pardoned, was revived before Lord Campbell, by Mr. Roebuck, Q.C., who moved for a rule, calling upon the Incorporated Law Society to show cause why Mr. Barber should not renew his certificate as an attorney. Lord Campbell declined to hear any but new matter; and Mr. Roebuck stated his case so as to come within that limitation. His lordship reserved his judgment.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—On Monday eight labourers employed in the Vauxhall Gas Works, were charged at the Lambeth office with the murder of Henry Chaplin, of the L division. It appeared that the prisoners were most of them making a drunken row, at one o'clock that morning, in Vauxhall Walk, and on the unfortunate deceased ordering them to disperse, they armed themselves with brickbats and "clinkers"—lumps of cinder, weighing 3 or 4 lbs.—with which they pelted him on the head, and he sank bleeding copiously. His comrades arrived only in time to carry him off, and then return and secure the prisoners, who all lived in one house. The poor man died in a few hours. The prisoners were remanded.

A CURIOUS CASE.—In the Court of Criminal Appeal, on Saturday, a conviction for theft was quashed on the ground that the name of the owner of the property had not been properly spelt in the indictment. The goods were said to belong to *Darius Christopher*; the man's name was *Trius*. The Judge at the Dorset Sessions decided that the names were "idem sonantia" in the Dorsetshire dialect, which makes the *d* explosive and very hard, like the *t*. The Criminal Appeal Court held that it was impossible to say that *Darius* and *Trius* were identical.

PATENTS FOR THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Some time ago an action was brought by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, as the assignees of the original patent for communicating telegraphic messages by means of electricity, against Messrs. Brett and Little for an infringement of their patent. The plaintiffs had obtained a patent for "an invention for certain improvements in giving signals and sounding alarms in distant places by means of an electric current transmitted through metallic circuits." At the trial the verdict was found for the plaintiffs. A rule was then applied for to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial had, on the ground that, inasmuch as it was necessary in Cooke and Wheatstone's patent to have two wires to send a message, in order to complete the circuit of the electric current, whilst in the patent of Messrs. Brett and Little only one wire was used, the earth being used as a conductor to return the current, the patents were wholly unlike each other, and therefore no infringement had taken place, and the method of the defendants was really a new invention. Mr. Justice Cresswell has delivered the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas to the effect that, as both patents were for transmitting the electric current, and by that means delivering messages, they were both, in fact, the same invention, although they differed slightly with regard to the agents used. The Court were of opinion that the defendants had infringed the patent of Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, and therefore the verdict which had been found in their favour ought not to be interfered with. The rule for the new trial must, therefore, be discharged.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., has given season-tickets to all the clerks of his establishment for the Great Exhibition.

LITERATURE.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

A Popular Narrative of the Origin, History, Progress, and Prospects, of the Great Industrial Exhibition 1851. By PETER BERLYN. London: James Gilbert.—This most seasonable and well-written little volume deserves to be unhesitatingly commended to our readers for its interesting and valuable information respecting the great event of the century in which we live. The author has used laudable diligence in tracing the various steps taken in this country in former years, for the exhibition of the products of industry; and has furnished an account of the official Expositions of France: thus appropriately leading us to the history of the World's Exhibition, which he has given, in all its stages, in a plain and intelligible manner. Then comes a lively description of the Crystal Palace; from its birth in Mr. Paxton's mind to its completion, as the most astonishing architectural achievement of any age. In practical matters the wants of all possible readers are provided for by the insertion of the arrangements of the Executive, the names of local Commissioners, Custom-house agents, and so forth. This excellent compilation cannot fail to be widely acceptable, and permanently useful. It is illustrated by a plan and sketch of the building on a small scale; and is got up with considerable neatness.

The Crystal Palace: Its Origin, Construction, Dimensions, and General History. London: W. J. Adams.—This is a much briefer and less satisfactory affair than the preceding work; but is nevertheless a useful two-pennyworth of information for those who desire but an outline of the facts, or are unable to procure the more expensive publications. It contains, also, the authorized arrangements of admission.

On the Great Exhibition of the Industrial Arts of all Nations. A Lecture, by the Rev. J. ANDREWS. London: Jackson and Walford.—This extra-ministerial labour of Mr. Andrews must have greatly pleased and instructed the audience he had at the Woburn Literary Institution, and as having been delivered so far back as December, must have had then the merit of novelty and originality. Its anticipations of the results of the Exhibition are marked by great intelligence and genial feeling.

The Great Exhibition: Analogies and Suggestions. A Sermon, by the Rev. W. LEASK. London: B. L. Green.—We thoroughly assent to the assertion implied in the fact of this publication—that the Great Exhibition may be made the theme of the pulpit at the present time, and may furnish suggestions and analogies, with great advantage to the power of religion on our social and national life. If Mr. Leask's "analogies" are not quite in accordance with our notions and tastes, we yet have to praise the many profitable and suggestive thoughts he has thrown out, and the practical purpose which shapes and tones the whole discourse.

The Great Exhibition of 1851. A Poem. By W. ST. CLAIR. London: Partridge and Oakey.—We certainly don't see the point of these verses. It is hoped the World's Industry may find a better laureate.

GLEANINGS.

The subscription for Dr. Thomson, of Coldstream, amounts to £3,000.

Father Gavazzi, it is said, will publish his life at the close of his orations.

A native of India has just translated the tragedy of "Othello" into Bengalee. Othello's cognomen in the Oriental version is Moor Bahadoor.

It is stated that a valuable pearl fishery has been discovered in Western Australia, and that several pearls as large as peas have been found at Shark's Bay.

A locomotive engine is said to be building in New York for the Erie railway, in which nothing but alcohol is to be used for heating the boilers.

A prisoner for debt in the Shropshire county gaol, named Thos. Menlove, died on Monday from the effects of inhaling gas during his sleep.

The first ticket for Jenny Lind's concert at Cincinnati was sold for 575 dollars, and the first concert realized 15,000 dollars.

There resides in Lyth, a man, named Alexander Murray, who is returned in the census as aged 115 years, and an old woman aged 100.

The *Morning Advertiser* states that Dr. Hendren, the new "Bishop of Clifton," intended to build a cathedral with Miss Talbot's fortune of £85,000, and that, in certain anticipation of touching the money, he purchased the land, value £1,500, whereby he is now somewhat embarrassed.

Mr. Walter, M.P. for Nottingham, some time ago gave a general invitation to his constituents to visit his town residence, 68, Russell-square, any day during the period the Great Exhibition continues open.—*Nottinghamshire Guardian*. [A Bristol paper lately stated that Mr. Hayter, the M.P. for Wells, had announced to his constituents that his house was theirs during the Exhibition; but this, says the *Western Times*, is nothing to the profuse liberality of Lawrence Palk, the coming member of North Devon, "who has taken an entire street in town, for the hospitable entertainment of his future constituents."]

What would be the feelings of Sir Walter Scott if he could see Mr. Hope transforming the Abbotsford Library into a Popish Chapel-of-Ease!—*Scotsman*.

MAKING A FAT MAN "LEAN."—A man, praising porter, said it was an excellent beverage; it always made him fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean." "When, I should like to know?" said the eulogist. "Why, no longer since than last night against the wall."

The *Boston Transcript* (U. S.) remarks, that the winter of 1850-51 will long be remembered by thousands of people at sea and on shore, from its variability. In England and France it has been remarkably warm, and the earth free from frost. The Atlantic Ocean has been visited with perpetual storms and furious gales; whirled into a perfect maelstrom in places by the force of the wind; its waves piling themselves mountains high, and leaving stupendous valleys for ships to plunge in.

One Mrs. Oaksmith says, in a letter to the *New York Tribune*, that marriage in New England has become very much a household arrangement for thrift or economy. A woman is selected in her domestic points, in the same manner as a housekeeper is secured. Mrs. O. thinks that a slight salary, for one in the latter capacity, would oftentimes be in better taste than the taking of a wife. "I know of one woman, not by any means low in the scale of position, who proposed to do the labour of one of her servants, provided her penurious husband would pay her (a wife) the price of service, six dollars per month, which he was not ashamed to do.

A simple but complete illustration of the false freedom of America is found in the fact, that the judges who went to their court-house, to send back Simms, the fugitive slave, to the whip and the fetter, were obliged to creep under chains. The victim had to be defended from freedom!—*Weekly News*.

Dr. Hook and Whately affirm as under, on the subject of apostolical succession:—

There is not a bishop, priest, or deacon, who cannot, if he please, trace his descent to Peter and Paul.—*Rev. Dr. Hook.* There is not a minister in all Christendom who is able, with any approach to certainty, to trace his own succession to any one of the Apostles whatever.—*Arch-bishop of Dublin.*

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE ARISTOCRACY.—The Duke of Northumberland has just set a very praiseworthy example of liberality to his brother peers. Arrangements have been concluded, under his Grace's direction, for admitting the public to a sight of Northumberland and Syon Houses during the course of the Exhibition. This act of courtesy is the more striking from the contrast it presents with the illiberal spirit of the English nobility as far as their residences in London and its suburbs are concerned.—*Times*.

In connexion with the arrangement for the Census recently taken, blank forms were issued to the churchwardens for the purpose of obtaining certain information concerning their respective churches. The return for a church near Hereford was filled up as follows:—To the question, "How or by whom erected?" the answer was, "I do not know." "When consecrated?" "God knows." "Under what circumstance the license granted?" "Nobody knows." A column was left in the schedule for "remarks," and the communicative warden took advantage of the opportunity to enlighten the Home Secretary with the following expression of his opinion:—"There is in this parish about £600 per annum paid in all ways from the occupiers of land to this church, and I have known the whole of the duty done for £35 per annum. We have only one service on a Sunday, and the parish very seldom visited by a clergyman. We have to thank the Dissenters for what little education the poor receive. In my opinion we want a Radical reform in the Church."—*Weekly Times*.

BIRTHS.

April 28, at Bondgate Without, Alnwick, the wife of the Rev. R. GREENER, of a son.

May 1, at 22, Highbury-crescent, Mrs. H. SPICER, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

April 18, at Hoxton Academy Chapel, by the Rev. W. Miall, Mr. J. CLEAL, of Cavendish-street, New North-road, to Miss ELLEN CRAWLEY, of Clerkenwell.

April 24, at the Independent Chapel, Belper, by the Rev. T. B. Barker, classical tutor of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, the Rev. WILLIAM FAIRBROTHER, of Maidenhead, late missionary to China, to ELIZABETH SARAH, only surviving child of S. TRAVIS, Esq., of Belper, Derbyshire.

May 1, at the Independent Chapel, Wimborne, by the Rev. T. Flower, Mr. RICHARD WORSLEY, of Sherborne, to EMMA, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. W. B. BEST, of Poole.

May 1, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. G. Y. Jeffreys, of East Dereham, Norfolk, RICHARD ECOLES, Esq., of Lower Darwen, Lancashire, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. JEFFREYS, missionary to Madagascar.

May 1, at Hall-fold Chapel, near Rochdale, by the Rev. R. Robinson, Mr. HENRY CUNLIFFE, of Bridge Mills, to Miss RUDMAN, of Wall-bank. This being the first marriage celebrated since the opening of the new chapel, the happy pair were presented with a handsomely-bound family Bible.

May 1, at Hoxton Academy Chapel, by the Rev. W. Miall, Mr. THOMAS TURNER, of Honduras-house, Hoxton, to SARAH EMILY, second daughter of Mr. C. HARMAN, of Shoreditch.

May 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Upton-upon-Severn, by the Rev. A. Pitt, Mr. HENRY HUDSON to Miss STONE (both of the before-mentioned place), only daughter of Mr. S. Stone, deacon of the Baptist church, Pershore.

May 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Ingham, Norfolk, by the Rev. J. Venimore, Mr. ROBERT ALCOCK, carpenter, to Miss HANNAH LACEY, both of Stalham.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, after a few days' illness, aged 66, MARY, the wife of the Rev. B. S. HALL, late of Sheffield, Bedfordshire.

April 23, aged 59, JOSEPH GREATHREX, Esq., of Walsall.

April 23, aged 70 years, Mr. JOHN HAMMOND, for twenty years an esteemed member of the Congregational church at Stourbridge.

April 26, in his 70th year, Mr. THOMAS GREENHOUGH, of Bow, Middlesex, senior deacon of Harley-street Chapel.

April 27, at Mount Hooley, Wick, N.B., aged 56, WILLIAM BRUCE, Esq., merchant, and formerly Provost of the burgh for six years. He was eminent for his piety, benevolence, and hospitality, as well as for the liberality of his religious and political views. His remains were followed to the tomb by a vast concourse of the inhabitants; and, out of respect to his memory, nearly all the shops in the town were closed.

April 28, at Ashford-hall, Salop, aged 61 years, Major-General LECHMERE RUSSELL, C.B., of the Bombay Horse Artillery.

April 29, aged 29, HARRIET, the beloved wife of Mr. J. NOBLE, jun., of Boston, Lincolnshire.

April 30, at his residence, 24, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord MONTFORT.

May 1, at Leeds, aged 52, ALEXANDER M. BIDGOOD, Esq., of Vigo-street, London, and Carlton-villas, Kilburn.

May 3, at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, aged 71, Mr. JAMES SALES, one of the oldest inhabitants of the town.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been in a dull and declining state for some days past. The decline in the French *Rentes*, an apprehensive feeling concerning the anniversary of the French Revolution, and the defeat of the Government on Friday evening on the income-tax, have been the principal causes of this downward movement. These, however, are all circumstances of very temporary influence, the effect of which will disappear in the course of a few days. Singularly enough, the Unfunded Securities have gone the way of the Funds. Exchequer Bills are lower, and Bank and India Stocks have been fluctuating, but not to any serious extent.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cons. for Acct.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 per Ct. Red.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
India Stock ..	259	261	260½	—	261	—
Bank Stock ..	210½	210½	210½	210½	210½	211
Exchq. Bills..	53 pm.	50 pm.	54 pm.	50 pm.	52 pm.	—
India Bonds ..	53 pm.	54 pm.	53 pm.	—	53 pm.	—
Long Annuity.	7½	7 5-16	—	—	7 5-16	7½

The Foreign Market has been dull and inanimate. There is little business doing, and no disposition shown to increase it. The prices are about the same as at our last writing—the temporary success of the Duke of Saldanha having had no unfavourable influence on the Portuguese funds:—Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 102½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 35½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 32½; Russian Bonds, 1822, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 99½; Ditto, small, 99½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 19½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 39½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 59½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 89½.

The Share Market, sympathizing with the Stocks, has seen very little business, but no material or general decline has taken place. One or two of the less-favoured lines experienced a decline yesterday, but this was an exception to the general business. The traffic returns for the week are very favourable; but *Herapath's Journal* remarks, that although an increase has taken place in the passenger-traffic, the amount received on goods appears to be decreasing. Perhaps this is a natural effect of the Exhibition.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces are very unfavourable. In all parts of the country, the manufacturing interest is suffering from depression.

We give below the following calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, showing the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is prefixed it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the Income-tax. It will be seen that in every case we take the rate of interest last declared as the basis of our calculation:—

Three per Cent. Consols, average price.....	97½	yield per cent.	3 1 11
Three per Cent. Reduced	96	"	3 2 6
New Three-and-a-Quarter per Centa. 97½		"	3 6 8
Bank Stock (div. 7½ per cent. per annum)	210	"	3 11 5
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum)	260	"	4 0 9½
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1½d. per day) Great Western* £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.) Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum)	88	"	4 10 10½
London and South-Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum)	80	"	4 9 10½
London and North-Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum)	129	"	4 5 3½
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum)	64	"	3 18 1½
South Eastern* Stock (dividend 10s. per £30 share, equal to £3 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum) 27½		"	3 12 0½

PRICES OF STOCKS.
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96½	Brazil	88½
Do. Account	97½	Equador	4
3 per Ct. Reduced	96½	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	89½
3½ New	98½	French 3 per cent. ..	58
Long Annuities	7½	Granada	17½
Bank Stock	211	Mexican 5 per cent. new	35½
India Stock	261	Portuguese	32
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	99½
June	53 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	19½
India Bonds	53 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	39½
		Ditto Passive	3½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 2.

BANKRUPT.

BURROWS, WILLIAM, Park-street, Islington, surgeon, May 14, June 18: solicitor, Mr. Cooper, Old Cavendish-street, and Gray's-inn-square.

WOODIN, JOHN, Matilda-street, Islington, upholsterer, May 9, June 13: solicitors, Messrs. Tucker and Jones, Sun-chambers, Threadneedle-street.

SHEPPARD, ROBERT, Norwich, commission agent, May 10, June 16: solicitors, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Norwich.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, Orchard-street, Portman-square, painter, May 13, June 10: solicitor, Mr. Letts, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

ARTLEY, WILLIAM, North Burton, Yorkshire, miller, May 14, June 11: solicitors, Mr. Tweed, and Mr. Bell, Hull; and Mr. Hodgson, Driffield.

HARRISON, WILLIAM BOWEN, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, bleacher, May 13, June 4: solicitor, Mr. Cobbett, Manchester.

CLIFTON, THOMAS, and RAWLIE, RICHARD EASBY, Bristol, wine merchants, May 16, June 16: solicitors, Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

MCMURRAY, JOSEPH, Liverpool, merchant, May 9, June 6: solicitor, Mr. Bretherton, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

DUN, A., Edinburgh, writer to the signet, May 8, 29.

M'GILL and MORRIS, Glasgow, manufacturers, May 9, 30.

DIVIDENDS.

C. Crudgington, Tipton, Staffordshire, ironmaster, first div. of 6s., on separate estate; any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—J. Moore, Nottingham, cabinetmaker, first div. of 1s. 6d.; on Saturday, May 10, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 14, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—G. E. Inger, Nottingham, druggist, first div. of 4s., and a second div. of 2s. 7½d.; on Saturday, May 10, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 14, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—W. Walker, Mansfield, innkeeper, first div. of 3s. 7½d.; on Saturday, May 10, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 14, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—J. G. Briggs, Leicester, innkeeper, first div. of 6s. 4d.; on Saturday, May 10, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 14, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—R. Gibbon, York, ironmonger, first div. of 1s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—T. Broadbent, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper, second and final div. of 2s. 1d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—J. Taylor, Rochdale, cotton spinner, first div. 5s. 1½d.; on Tuesday, May 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—F. and S. Shute, Crediton, Devonshire, woollen manufacturers, first div. of 5s. 1½d.; on any Thursday or Friday after May 10, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—T. Daniell, late of Michaelchurch-court, Herefordshire, copper smelter, final div. of 3½d.; on any Tuesday or Friday after May 16, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—W. D. Evans, Broadwindsor, Dorsetshire, butter merchant, final div. of 6d.; on any Tuesday or Friday after May 16, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—H. S. Bolt, Plymouth, wine merchant, further div. of 4d.; on any Tuesday or Friday after May 10, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter.

Tuesday, May 6.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

April 17. THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Morpeth, Northumberland, spirit merchant.

BANKRUPT.

COCKRILL, SAMUEL, Northampton, draper, May 20 and June 17: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheap-side.

EDWARDS, RICHARD, Sudbury, Suffolk, linendraper, May 15 and June 12: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Co., Weavers'-hall, Basinghall-street.

EVITT, JAMES, Shiffnal, Shropshire, apothecary, May 24 and June 9: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

FARRAND, FRANCIS, Aldonbury, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth manufacturer, May 30 and June 19: solicitors, Messrs. Sykes, Milns-bridge, near Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MARTIN, WILLIAM LANE, Gravesend, ironmonger, May 15 and June 20: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and Mr. Sharland, Gravesend.

PEARSON, THOMAS, Plympton St. Mary, Devonshire, merchant, May 22, June 9: solicitors, Messrs. Gibson and Moore, Plymouth.

WHEELER, GEORGE, Richmond, Surrey, grocer, May 14, June 13: solicitor, Mr. Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury-square.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

ANDREW, DONALD, Campbelltown, tinsmith, May 10 and 31.

GIBSON, JOHN, Mulderg, Ross-shire, shipowner, May 13, June 10.

SEIKWRIGHT, JOHN, Bridge of Dee, Aberdeenshire, spirit merchant, May 12, June 4.

SMELLIE, MATTHEW, Glasgow, draper, May 10 and 30.

DIVIDENDS.

John Thomas Holland, Coventry, Warwickshire, builder, first div. of 3s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—Thomas Jeyes Edwards, King-street, St. George's, Bloomsbury, dressing-case maker, second div. of 6s.; May 12, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Birchin-lane—James Reid, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker, first div. of 1s. 6d., on new profits; May 10, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Sampson, Sheffield, wholesale spirit merchant, second div. of 5½d.; May 10, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—Robert Swansborough and Henry Oake, Broad-street, City, and Grimsby, Lincolnshire, linen and flax merchants, first div. of 16s. and second div. of 1d. (and second div. of 8d. on the separate estate of R. Swansborough); May 8, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, May 5.

The show of Wheat samples from our neighbouring counties being small this morning, was taken off by our millers at last Monday's prices. Of foreign we had a large arrival, with some quantity of Flour; the sale of the former was limited; but prices were nominally the same as last week. In Flour but little was done, though offered at lower rates. Barley fully as dear, and Beans held more firmly. Peas without alteration. We had a large supply of foreign Oats, but few of home growth;—the Trade was not quite so lively as of late; but we cannot quote any change in the price of good Corn. Linseed Cakes maintain previous rates. The Cloverseed season is nearly over.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 26.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat	38s. 3½d.
Barley	24 4
Oats	17 10
Rye	24 2
Beans	26 9
Peas	25 5

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 5.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were good, and in excellent condition. Notwithstanding the immense influx of visitors into the metropolis, and the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the Beef trade was in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, prices were a shade lower than on Monday last. The primest Scotch were selling at from 3s. 6d. to barely 3s. 10d. the 8½b. There was a considerable increase in the supply of Sheep, owing to which the Mutton trade ruled exceedingly heavy at a decline in last week's prices of quite 2½ per 8½b. It must be observed that our quotations refer solely to shorn Sheep. We were again well supplied with Lambs, in which only a limited business was doing at a fall in value of from 2d. to 4d. per 8½b., the current rates being from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per 8½b. The arrival from the Isle of Wight amounted to 252 head. Calves—the supply of which was tolerably good—moved off slowly at a fall in value of 2d. per 8½b. In Pigs next to nothing was doing at late rates.

Price per stone of 8½b. (sinking the offal).
Beef 2s. 6½d. to 3s. 10½d. | Veal | 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2½d. || Mutton | 2 10 | Pork | 3 0 |

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Beasts..... 870 5,850 204 290
Friday..... 3,970 26,400 233 360
Monday..... 3,970 26,400 233 360

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, May 5.
Per 8½b. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.				Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.			
Middling do	2	8	.. 2 10	Mid. ditto	2	10	.. 3 6
Prime large	3	0	.. 3 2	Prime ditto	3	0	.. 3 4
Prime small	3	4	.. 3 6	Veal.....	3	6	.. 3 10
Large Pork	3	8	.. 3 4	Small Pork..	3	6	.. 3 10

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

We have scarcely anything worth notice to report of Irish Butter. In old there was a moderate business done last week at irregular prices; some trifling quantities of new fourth Cork were sold at 66s., and first Limerick at 76s. per cwt. landed. Foreign supplied nearly all wants, and further declined in value 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Irish and Hambro' singed Bacon was not quite so saleable, but no alteration in prices. Hams and Mid-dies were in limited request at previous rates. Lard of best quality met buyers at full prices.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, May 5.—Notwithstanding the present cold and unseasonable weather, our Butter market continues very dull, with still declining prices. Dorset, fine weekly, 82s. to 84s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 70s. to 80s.; Fresh, 7s. to 11s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4½b. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, May 5.—Since our last there have been several fresh arrivals coastwise, as well as a very large supply by rail. Our trade continues heavy. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 100s. per ton; Scotch, 70s. to 90s.; Scotch Cups, 60s. to 75s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 80s. to 85s.; Rhenish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 60s. to 70s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The arrivals of Cloverseed from abroad have now begun to fall off; but the sowing season is nearly over, and prices have become somewhat irregular. Canaryseed was less plentiful this morning than of late, and certainly not cheaper. In quotations of other articles no alteration took place.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 50s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3½b. each)£8 10s. to £9 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal)£— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.)£16s. to £18s.
Rapeseed, (per last) new £25 to £27. old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton)£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....6s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.)16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....40s. to 42s. fine 42s. to 43s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Canaway (per cwt.) new 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed.....red, 48s. to 52s.; fine, 55s. to 60s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....36s. to 50s.
Linseed (per qr.)..... Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; do. Dutch, 31s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 32s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, May 5.—The business doing in our market is on a very limited scale at the quotations of this day week.

Mid and East Kent	84s. to 140s.
Weald of Kent	70s. to 88s.
Sussex Pockets	66s. to 81s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, May 5.

As there is every prospect of a speedy re-opening of the navigation up the Baltic, and as the supply of town Tallow continues large, our market is excessively heavy, at a further reduction in prices of 6d. per cwt. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. No sales for forward delivery. Town Tallow is 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8½b. Letters from St. Petersburg represent the trade very inactive for the time of year.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ...	Casks, 9,238	Casks, 7,792	Casks, 24,818	Casks, 26,471	Casks, 34,479
Price of Y. C. ...	47s. 6d.	48s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	36s. 6d.
Delivery last week	401	1,031	1,258	1,738	693
Do. from 1st June	78,827	94,805	93,007	89,605	87,760
Arrived last week	662	555	929	51	610
Do. from 1st June	75,340	94,496	110,292	90,675	96,711
Price of Town ...	49s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, May 5.—The imports of Wool into London last week comprised 1,359 bales from the Cape of Good Hope, 92 from Mogadore, 85 from Buenos Ayres, and 3 from Germany. There is very little business doing privately, as the public sales begin on the 15th inst., and will comprise a large quantity.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Scotch.—There continues a very limited demand for Laid Highland Wool, at about former rates. White Highland is more inquired for. Crossed and Cheviots are still neglected, and holders of this class are rather desirous of realising before the new clip.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 0	10 0
White Highland do.	11 6	12 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	10 6	12 6
Do., do., washed	11 0	13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	11 0	13 0
Do., do., washed	14 0	16 0
White Cheviot do., do.	22 0	26 0

Import for the week 76 bales. |

Previously this year 487 bales. |

Foreign.—We have had some fresh arrivals, which has put a little new life into the trade, and there has been more doing, at very fair prices. The London public sales of colonial are advertised to come off on the 15th inst., when about 30,000 bales will be brought forward, which will give a new tone to the market.

Imports for the week 303 bales. |

Previously this year 26,737 bales. |

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. 9d. to 33s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 33s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 34s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £40; Spanish, £38; Sperm £86 to £—, bagged £34; South Sea, £30 to £33; Seal, pale, £30 0s. to £33 0s.; do. coloured, £34; Cod, £38 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £29, 6s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56½b. to 61½b., 1½d. to 3d. per lb.; ditto, 61½b. to 72½b., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72½b. to 80½b., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80½b. to 88½b., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 88½b. to 96½b., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 96½b. to 104½b., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 104½b. to 112½b., 2½d. to 3d.; Calveskins, each, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, May 3.

	At per load of 36 trusses.	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	60s. to 88s.	60s. to 90s.	60s. to 90s.	60s. to 90s.
Clover Hay	65s. 90s.	65s. 90s.	60s. 90s.	60s. 90s.
Straw	21s. 28s.	21s. 28s.	22s. 28s.	22s. 28s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, May 5.

Stewart's, 15s. 0d.; Hetton's, 15s. 0d.; Braddyl's, 14s. 9½d.; Kellor, 15s. 0d.; Richmond, 14s. 3d.; Eden, 14s. 3d.; Adelaide's, 15s. 0d.; R. Hetton, 15s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. 3d.; Durham, 14s. 0d.; Tees, 15s. 3d.; Belmont, 16s. 0d. A heavy Market, the turn in favour of the buyer.

Fresh arrivals, 197; left from last day, 30.—Total, 217.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JUBILEE SERVICES.
BAPTIST CHAPEL, BOW.

ON WEDNESDAY, May the 21st, TWO SERMONS will be preached in the above Chapel, in commemoration of the JUBILEE of its ERECTION. That in the Morning, at Twelve o'clock, by the Rev. W. BROCK, of Bloomsbury; that in the Evening, at Half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. J. ALDIS, of Maze Pond. DINNER and TEA will be provided in the interval between the services, at moderate charges.

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We have had upwards of twenty years' extensive practical experience in the manufacture of Homœopathic and various preparations of Cocoa, and our anxious study has been to produce a beverage that would suit the stomach, please the palate, and increase the sale; in this we have been most satisfactorily successful, for, notwithstanding our inventions have been pirated by unprincipled Chocolate Makers, envious of our good name, and who have condescended to the lowest grade of meanness by copying our labels, yet STRATTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, PATENT CHOCOLATE POWDER and BROMA, are sold largely by nearly every grocer in the kingdom, and they are still unrivalled for their genuineness, delicacy of flavour, and moderation in price; they may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flour of sago, and arrowroot, that it may be justly called the best of all drinks.

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The latter is strongly recommended by the Faculty to Invalids, Convalescents, and Dyspeptics, as most nutritious and easy of digestion, and being free from the exciting properties of Tea and Coffee, makes it a most desirable Refreshment, after a late evening.

All other makes of these are spurious imitations. These standard Preparations, which WILL KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE, may be had, wholesale, at the Mills 211, BRICK-LANE, LONDON, and retail from all Grocers, Tea-dealers, and Oilmen.

CAUTION.—To prevent disappointment, see that the name "Taylor Brothers" is upon every packet, there being many vile and noxious imitations of the SOLUBLE and DIETETIC COCOAS calculated to bring Cocoa into disrepute.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with the celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single or double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent, post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 6s. 6d. in postage stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liver-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, mornings, and 5 till 8, evenings (Sundays excepted).

A great number of trusses, and testimonials, have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will be happy to give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

IMPORTANT AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"In the five cases I wrote to you about the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia."—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon.

"We have witnessed the cure of three cases of rupture by Dr. Barker's treatment, which confirms the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia."—*Medical Journal*.

"Your remedy has cured my rupture after everything else had failed. I have used violent exertions since, but there is no sign of its coming down."—Miss S.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS,

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF
ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND
ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,

ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the Cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury.

Gentlemen.—Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit, I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.

(Signed) W. J. COOPER, Surgeon.

Cure of Seven Years' Cough.

From the Rev. George Dawson, Primitive Methodist Minister, Bridge-street, Peel, Isle of Man, January 29, 1851.

Gentlemen.—My wife, having been afflicted with a severe cough for seven years last past, during the last spring was brought so low that her life was despaired of, when a friend recommended her to try Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. She did so, and the benefit she derived from them was truly amazing. She was, after taking a few boxes, again able to attend to her domestic duties. I think it would be a great blessing to the afflicted in our island were they advertised here, as they appear not to be known. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of my testimony.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
GEORGE DAWSON, Primitive Methodist Minister.

Improvement of the Voice.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

Sir,—I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c.

M. JAMES, Baptist Minister.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS are invaluable, as, by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by

DA SILVA and CO., 25, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APERIENT AND
ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS.

A mild and gentle Aperient Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the Secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Full directions are given with every box.

Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

Observe that every genuine box has printed on the Government Stamp the words, "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS," and that the signature of "DA SILVA and Co.," of 25, Bride-lane, London, is on the directions given with every box.

ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFEITS.

DO YOU WANT LUXURANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?

THE only preparation compounded on physiological and scientific principles, for the restoration, production, and preservation of the Hair, is Dr. MERVARD'S Medicated EDYOSMIA. For many years it has been unfailingly successful in the reproduction of the Hair, when lost either by disease or partial decay of the roots, and for checking greyness, strengthening and preserving it after illness, &c. In the production of Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., its effects are truly astonishing, producing them in a few weeks with the utmost certainty. It imparts a luxurious gloss to the Hair, and is esteemed by hundreds who have used it to be the most elegant and cheapest preparation extant. Sent post free on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps by Dr. MERVARD, 14, Hand-court, H-born, London. For the nursery it is invaluable, its absorbent balsamic properties being exceedingly nourishing to Infants' Hair.

A FEW PUBLIC OPINIONS.

"Your 'Edyosmia' has wrought miracles on my head, having clothed it after many years' baldness."—*Mr. White, Cambridge.*

"It has produced an excellent pair of Whiskers, send me another supply."—*H. Long, Esq., Uxbridge.*

"My hair has never been so thick and glossy before. I very much like your delightful 'Edyosmia.'"—*Miss Louisa Bovey, Chalfont.*

"It has quite restored my hair."—*Rev. W. Mann.*

Dr. Mervard gives gratuitous advice on all diseases of the Hair to those who state their case by letter.

Address, Dr. Leslie Mervard, 14, Hand court, Holborn, London.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE,
ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalis, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It repletes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral matter to the marrow and membrane of the bones; fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments; nervous matter to the brain and nerves; cells to the lungs—linin to all the cavities; parenchymatous to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—novial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white scellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast.* When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pa n, heat, calculus, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.*

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i. e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercle, cough, expectoration, and final consumption.* When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system.* When it seizes upon the Brain, *spinal marrow, or nervous system*, it brings on *delirium, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind.* When to the Eyes, *ophthalmia; to the Ears, otitis; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or knee-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds, and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it.* It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,
LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the *Portrait, Family Coat of Arms* (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Receipts, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the roseate hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; there-

fore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

Holt, near Wimbourn, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops." "Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the Salisbury Journal. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scoury if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect, I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under equally similar names, such as Revalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food." "Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,009.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross. "Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, "August 27th, 1849.

"Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by

the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth."

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age."

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time."

"W. R. REEVES."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL."

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850."

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me."

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."

"WALTER KEATING."

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food."

"JAMES PORTER."

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."

"ANDREW FRASER."

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex."

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c."

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Naxing Vinegar, near Waltham Cross, Herts."

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise."

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 42,943.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850."

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

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TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.
I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.
I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.
I remain, your faithful Servant,
JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIEUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.
In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.
I am, your obedient servant,
F. R. BLAKE, LIEUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OFFICE, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels three years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.
Your obedient servant,
G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

TO BE LET, for the Month of June, a Gentee-furnished HOUSE, consisting of Six Rooms, situate in Islington, and within three minutes' walk of omnibuses to the City. Apply to M. S., Nonconformist Office, Ludgate-hill.

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By order of the Board,
THOMAS H. BALIS,
Resident Manager and Secretary.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR, MAY, 1851.

THIS MONTH, so eventful in "the annals of Old England," through the opening of "The Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations," renders it necessary that PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, should offer extraordinary inducements in the purchase of TEAS, COFFEES, and COLONIAL PRODUCE to the millions who will visit "this great metropolis" during the continuance of the Exhibition.
VISITORS to LONDON cannot take home with them a more pleasing and satisfactory memorial of the WORLD'S FAIR than some of the fine ripe rich Tea and pure mellow fragrant Coffee to be purchased of

PHILLIPS and COMPANY,
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who especially recommend
The fine ripe rich rare Souchong Tea, at 4s.,
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The rich rare old Mocha, now only 1s. 4d. per pound.
Large enamelled Registered Patent Coffee Mills, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.

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SEND a POST-OFFICE Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, and they will send in return, CARRIAGE PAID, to any part of England, Five Pounds of FINE, TRUE, RIPE, RICH, RARE SOUCHONG TEA, which will please everybody, and which will be found, indeed, a sovereign remedy for Bad Tea.
8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY AGAINST ADULTERATED COFFEE.
SEND a POST-OFFICE Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, and they will send in return, CARRIAGE PAID, to any part of England, Twelve Pounds of excellent RIPE, RICH, MELLOW-FLAVOURED JAMAICA COFFEE, which will please everybody, and an excellent Mill to grind the same, which will be found, indeed, a sovereign remedy against Adulteration.
Persons not requiring a Mill can have One Pound of FINE, TRUE, RIPE, RICH, RARE SOUCHONG TEA, instead of the Mill.
8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

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